The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

The Chicago Board of Trade have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of May next, all our transactions shall be based on Treasury Notes or its equivalent.

A fresh disturbance is announced in Union county, Illinois, where a soldier shot a merchant of Jonesboro', at Anna, Illinois, killing him instantly. The affray caused great excitement in that vicinity, and the Provost Marshal at Cairo received a telegram for asistance to come immediately. A train was at once started with a force to prevent further bloodshed. Anna is some forty miles above Cairo, on the Illinois Central.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says that the transactions of the day previous on 'Change and other places of commercial congregation cover an immense aggregate in the several staples, at an advance on Saturday's prices. Thus whisky climbed four cents in that period, and nearly ten thousand barrels were sold yesterday. Wheat had an upward flight of seven cents, and six hundred thousand bushels were sold. Corn went up three and a half cents, with a sale of two hundred and thirty thousand bushels. Oats and Rye were excited in a lesser degree. Flour took on an addition of thirty cents per barrel, and the sales reached twenty thousand barrels. Pork advanced one dollar per barrel, with sales of 1,000 barrels.

A FEW days since, about half-past 8 o'clock, a young lady named Mary White, residing at Industry Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, met with a terrible accident. It appears that she got on the mail train at Beaver, and rode down to Industry, at which point the mail train ran on a siding to allow the upward bound accommodation to pass. The young lady got off the cars, and was standing upon the track when a gentleman on the train who was acquainted with her, raised a window, and told her to be careful for the other train was momentarily expected. She did not seem to hear him, and the next moment the locomotive was upon her, moving slowly, as it also stops at the station. In endeavoring to e cape the young woman tripped and fell, when the front wheels of the engine passed over her legs, severing them midway between the ankle and the knee. The locomotive was stopped before the driving wheel reached the body. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to a hotel where medical aid was promptly rendered, and the limbs amputated.

Foreign Intelligence.

The London *Daily News* (by the Virginia) says that on the ground of difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Maximillian has deferred the reception of the Mexican notables who were deputed to request his acceptance of the Mexican throne. Sunday, the 27th, had been the day fixed for the formal acceptance by the Archduke.

The new Mexican loan was the continued theme of rumors at the Stock Exchange. Nothing authentic had transpired, and the reports fluctuated daily.

The Pope was so far restored to health that he officiated in the religious ceremonies of Easter Sunday. On account of rain, however, he bestowed the public benediction inside of St. Peters, instead of, as is usual, from an exterior balcony.

The English invitation to the German Diet to take part in the proposed Conference was laid before the Diet on the 26th March and referred to a committee to be reported on.

The following is the official report of the conclusion of the King's speech to the Danish Parliament:

"Still we stand alone. We know not how long Europe will remain an indifferent spectator of the acts of violence committed against us and our people.

"We repeat our assurance to the Rigadag. We are ready to do everything to obtain a peace which would be serviceable to the country; but our enemies must be aware that the time is still distant when we or our people can be compelled to submit to a peace humiliating to Denmark.

"The last word of your king to you and to your comrades is—endurance!

"God be with you."

A Woman's Patriotism.

Among the most touching tributes to a martyr we have read during the war is that of Mrs. Reed, to the memory of Capt. J. Sewall Reed, her husband, who was killed near Drainesville, Va., on the 22d of February 1863. Capt. Reed, it will be recollected, was the commander of the California Hundred, a company organized through his exertions in San Francisco, and which enlisted in the quota of Massachusetts. Mrs. Reed prepared a sketch of her husband's evapital life, for the use of Rev. I. H. Morison of Milton, in making up an account of his services. Of this sketch Mr. Morison says, "it is so much better than anything I can prepare that, without asking her permission, I have taken the liberty of retaining it in nearly the same form in which I received it." It is published in a pamphlet in connection with a sermon on the death of Capt. Reed and Rev. T. Starr King. We make a single extract to show the lofty patriotism and self-sacrifice of this widow, who is one of the many who have laid their dearest treasures upon the altar of their country:

In November, 1861, we again returned to San Francisco, an excellent situation being offered him there, together with a better opportunity to serve his State as a military man; for at that time it was seriously thought that there would be trouble there. A new zeal had been given to the different military organizations; and he was soon re-elected captain of his old company, the 1st dragoons, having resigned that position when in Lower California. Here I hoped he would be content, and gratify his love of military life as captain of that splendid company; but his heart was with those noble men who were sacrificing their all for their country, and again and again was the unwelcome subject discussed between us. I had felt that there were plenty of men here, that there was no lack of material, and that his services were not needed; but when I heard that men were less willing than formerly to volunteer, and that drafting even must be resorted to in Massachusetts, I felt that it was my duty to give up my precious husband to the cause. I saw that *good* men were needed, and I knew how admirably adapted he was for the life; and I, too, loved my country too well to see her destroyed without doing my all to save her. I had no sooner given my consent than he proceeded to act; and with other Massachusetts men, formed a plan, the result of which you know. Of the closing scenes of his life, I presume you are informed. It seems so sad, he was so young, and upon the verge of military life—so promising, so beloved; but 'tis well. He gave his life to that country he loved so much, and fell as a brave soldier wishes to die.

Cheap Homes.

The following, by the St. Louis *Democrat*, is as applicable to Pittsburgh as to that city:

The cry of high rents greets us at every street corner. The cause of complaint calls for a remedy. We have seen and heard several remedies suggested, which we have no disposition to criticise. There is one remedy, however, the importance of which is not sufficiently impressed upon the public mind, if we may judge from practical results. We allude to the effort which might be made by many renters to secure homes of their own. Rents, like every other species of hire, will depend upon the demadd and supply. Whatever will make houses scarce, will make rents high. Whatever diminishes the demand for tenements, will have the contrary effect. The true policy of cheapening rents, therefore, is manifestly not to diminish population, but to increase the supply of suitable residences.

It is to every reflecting mind certainly matier of surprise, how many persons in our community perfectly able to own homes, depend upon renting, with all its discomforts and vexations, for residences, and this year after year. A very little reflection ought to convince them that this course is the very opposite of economy, since their landlords are constantly realizing from them a paying interest upon the capital invested in the property they occupy, which they might as well have the benefit of.

The expense of procuring residences of their own, is the principal obstacle in the way of most persons living in cities, and particularly in St. Louis. The expense is occasioned by two things—first, the cost of procuring suitable grounds to build upon; and, second, the cost of building. Whatever will materially reduce these items, may, therefore, be of great service to many of our citizens suffering from the present rate of rents. There is one way in which this can be done, which, it is a matter of surprise to us, is not more generally embraced.—We allude to the practice of going out of the city, along the lines of our various railroads, and erecting residences. In this way the sites to build upon can be procured for little money, and enough ground be had for gardens, pasturage, &c., a desirable matter, and thus the first item of expense be materially curtailed. In the next place a residence in the country is not required by the fashion to be constructed with the same regard to mere matters of style, as in the city, and thus can the same ends of comfort be secured at a considerably smaller outlay.

There are other recommendations to this course. Every one can understand the advantages a country residence affords, on the score of health, over a residence in the midst of a crowded city. The doctor bill is often the heaviest rent the head of a family has to pay. Then the saving of corporation taxes, gas and water rates, &c., is likely to prove a large item. The principal objection is of course the inconvenience to parties whose business is in the city. This, however, need be no greater than in case of a residence in the outskirts of the city, although within the incorporate limits. There are plenty of locations affording the advantages spoken of, upon our lines of railroad, within half or three-quarters of an hour's ride of the city, with which almost hourly communication can be had, at a cost little exceeding the expense of street railroad communication within the city.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of March are one-third larger than for the same month of last year, and twice as large as for the corresponding period in the two preceding years. The total receipts for March, 1861, were $5,838,076; March, 1862, $6,471,901; March, 1864, $12,635,127. These values are the cost reckoned in gold, to which duty, freight and exchange must be added to make the total paid by consumers here. Reckoned in this way, the twelve and a half millions would swell to over thirty millions of dollars.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VILLAINY OF A PAYMASTER.

An Innocent Negro fearfully Punished

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Rebels Captured During the War.

The QUOTA of PENNSYLVANIA

Important to Provost Marshals.

THE TAX BILL AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Villainous Charge of a Paymaster.

Some months ago a negro servant was charged in New Orleans, by Paymaster H. R. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, with robbing him of $30,000. The negro was first unmercifully flogged and subsequently sentenced to hard labor in the Dry Tortugas for life. Facts have recently come to the knowledge of the War Department fixing the guilt upon Lawrence himself. Secretary Stanton arrested him here a few days ago, and put him in the Old Capitol Prison. $20,000 have been recovered, and papers found on him implicating a New York contractor named Peck. He was also brought to the Old Capitol to await trial by a military Commission. Orders have been sent to Fortress Monroe to release the negro.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill,

A substitute reported by Sumner, to the House bill, establishing a freedmen's Bureau, is regarded as seriously endangering the passage of any bill on the subject, as it had only two majority in the House.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported adversely to the Senate amendment of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill creating twenty-five consular pupils.

Land Grant for Railroad Purposes.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have reported back the substitute for Mr. Doolittle's bill granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. It gives alternate sections for ten sections in width to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, from Lake St. Croix to Bayfield; the same amount to Tomah and Lake St. Croix Railroad, from Tomah, Monroe county, to Lake St. Croix, and the same amount for the railroad from Berlin to Bayfield. The grants are subject to the usual limitations, and the roads to be completed within five years.

Number of Rebels Captured During War.

The report of the Commanding General of Prisoners, accompanying the Secretary of War's report, just published, shows the total number of Confederate officers and men captured by us since the commencement of the war. One Lieut. General, 5 Maj. Generals, 25 Brigadiers, 186 Colonels, 146 Lieut. Cols., 244 Majors, 249 Captains, 5,811 Lieutenants, 16,563 non commissioned officers, 120,156 privates, and 5,800 citizens. Of these we had on hand at date of report, 29,229 officers and men, among whom were one Maj. General, and seven Brigadiers. There have been 121,937 Confederates exchanged, against 166 Federals returned. In the completion of exchanges, officers on both sides are computed at their exchangeable value in privates.

Since the date of the above report, there have been less than one thousand exchanges, and very few captures on either side; consequently figures are approximately correct. No statement has been furnished our Government of the number of prisoners held by the rebels.

Slow Provost-Marshals to be Dismissed.

The Secretary of War has issued orders to have Assistant Provost-Marshals in Pennsylvania who have delayed fixing the quota and credits in that State by unexampled slowness in making proper returns, reported for dismissal.

The Tax Bill to be Reported.

The Committee on Ways and Means will report on Thursday, if opportunity occurs, otherwise on Friday, the Whisky tax. It was settled upon by the whole Committee yesterday, and will be as follows: On all liquors distilled or sold, or distilled and vended for consumption and sale, after the first day of July next and previous to the first of January next, one dollar per gallon; on all distilled, etc., after January next, $1 25 per gallon. On this the most important feature of the bill the committee are unanimous, those who favored the policy of taxing the stock on hand yielding this point to the majority of the Committee in consideration of the extremely high tax secured for the future product, being convinced, also, that the whisky on hand could not be taxed without applying the same principle as applied to all other taxable articles. Salt is taxed six per cent per hundred pounds. Manufactured tobacco thirty cents per pound. The general principle of the bill is to increase taxes in the proportion of five to three.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation Bill.

Protracted Sessions.

Speech of Mr. Bigham on Removal of the Capital.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

THE INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial:

HARRISBURG, April 13.

The House spent the evening in considering the Appropriation bill, but made little progress, the afternoon session being consumed in the same manner.

During the debate Mr. Bigham attacked the proposition to remove the State Capital, and his remarks caused much feeling among the Philadelphians.

A large increase of salaries of clerks in the Executive Department was agreed to upon a second reading of the bill.

A lengthy session of the Senate was had on the bill for paying the State interest.

Among the bills passed finally, in the House, was one to increase the salary of the Commissioners of Westmoreland county; also, one to collect additional tax in the borough of Uranklin, Venango county.

In the Senate, a bill was read in place for the payment of volunteers from Washington county also, one for the creation of a new district out of Westmoreland county.

After a lengthy discussion, the Senate passed finally the Apportionment bill.

PROM PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.

Danish Affairs are Unchanged.

Maximilian's Austrian Negotiations.

THE PIRATE GEORGIA AT WORK.

Liverpool and London Markets.

PORTLAND, April 13.—The steamer Peruvian has arrived.

Danish affairs are unchanged.

It is asserted that the negotiations between Arch Duke Maximilian and the Emperor of Aastria have terminated favorably.

It is rumored that the pirate Georgia had burned the ship William Crampton, of New York, in the Bay of Biscay, but nothing could be learned of the affairs from the officers of the Georgia. The pirate was being rapidly repaired in Garonne.

LIVERPOOL, April 1st.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged for all descriptions except middling and inferior surats, which are ½@¼d lower. The sales of the market amount to 3,800 bales, and 6,000 bales were sold to-day. Breadstuffs are very dull. Wheat is easier. Provisions are quiet but steady.

LONDON, April 1st.—Consols quoted at 91¼@91⅝ for money; Illinois Central shares 16½@17¼ per cent discount. Erie shares 70¼@71. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £386,000 during the week.

FROM CAIRO.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY

Demand to Surrender Ft. Halleck

REMOVAL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM COLUMBUS.

No Fears felt for Columbus and Paducah

FIGHTING AT FORT PILLOW.

The Federal Flag Down.

Reported French Occupation of Matamoras.

CAIRO April 13, 1864.

The rebel Gen. Buford sent a flag of truce at seven o'clock this morning demanding a surrender of fort Halleck, Columbus Ky., white soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war but no protection promised to colored troops found in arms. Five hours were given for the woman and children. The steamer Crawford arrived here at 1 P. M. crowded with the latter—as she was leaving Columbus, two steamers arrived from below, with three thousand veterans en route for home on furlough, also a battery, which was landed, and which would doubtless materially change the calculations of the rebels.

Steamer Olive Branch from New Orleans on the 6th instant, arrived this afternoon this afternoon and reports fighting has been going on at Fort Pillow all day Yesterday. Up to the time she passed there, 3 P. M. when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were pending, and a flag of truce visible. After passing, fighting was renewed, and the federal flag was seen come down, but it was believed, had been shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

Among the passengers by the Olive Branch, were Gen. Shipley, Gov. of Louisiana, Capt. Miller, late acting Mayor of New Orleans, and Capt. Thompson.

The Free State Convention was to meet on the 6th, when a temporary chairman would be elected, and machinery for business put in motion.

Four passengers were lost in the recent burning of the steamer Russell; among them a Catholic priest, supposed to have been stationed at Natchez.

The *Times* says that it is reported that the French occupied Matamoras. There is nothing said to indicate that Cortinas made any resistance, and it is quite likely the announcement was premature.

The small pox prevails to an alarmifig extent in New Orleans. Merchandize valued at $334,000 was recently landed opposite Port Hudson and was seized by the military authorities. The steamship Creole was to sail from New York on the 6th.

Cotton is in fair demand at an advance of two cents. In the quotations of last week the sales were 5,300 bales, the prices ranging from 58 to 71c. Sugar and Molasses have advanced, and firmer at 18½c.—the latter 82c.

General Buford's demand was for the unconditional surrender of Fort Pillow, and stated that, if the Fort surrendered, the negroes would be returned to their masters, but if forced to take the place no quarter will be shown them. Col. Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey, commanding post, replied that his government had placed him thier to defend the fort, and surrender was out of the question.

Paducah advices to noon of the 12th reports matters more quiet, and the probabilities of an attack greatly lessened.

Gen. Brayman has sent adequate reinforcements both to Columbus and Paducah, and no fears are entertained by the military authorities for the safety of either place.

Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed Cold Water river, going South, with three thousand horses and nineteen hundred wagons. This is doubtless an exaggeration.

Death of A. A. Lovett, Telegraph Superintendent.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

Longstreet Reported in Richmond

NEW YORK, April 13—A. A. Lovett, the Superintendent of the People's Line of Telegraph, died this evening of apoplexy, at his office, No. 21 Wall street. Mr. Lovett had long been identified with the telegraphic interests of the country, and during his useful career had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His remains will be taken to Beverly, Mass., for interment.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant returned to Washington this evening from a brief visit to Annapolis.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that our scouts report that Longstreet is in Richmond with the greater portion of his army, and many persons credit this statement.

A War Democrat's Platform.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Judge Niles, of Bellville, an old Democrat, formerly Col. of one of the Illinois regiments, announces himself as a candidate for Congress of the twelfth district, Illinois. He defines his position thus:

"In favor of an unremitting, unflagging, vigorous prosecution of the war—for the attainment of peace, and a permanent re-union for this end, and to establish justice. I go in for the abolition of slavery, and grant of absolute freedom before the law, to every human being in the United States, so as to make slavery impossible in a reconstructed Union."

FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE ÆTNA.

Wreck of the City of New York.

The Danish War.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., via Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at this port this morning. Her passage papers contain additional particulars of the wreck of the steamer City of New York. She ran on Daintz Rock, at the entrance of Queenstown harbor, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. The rock penetrated the bottom under the bunkers, and as the tide rose, the ship filled to her main deck. All the passengers were safely landed.

The German accounts say that the Danes had attacked the Prussian entrenchments, and after fighting hand-to-hand, were driven back, and the Prussian occupied their prev2ous position.

The Prussion division of the guards have gone to Frederica to co-operate with the Austrians in continuing the siege.

Two engagements, which resulted in favor of the insurgents, have occurred in Poland.

THE MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1864.

Stocks opened weak, but closed stronger, Money, 7. Sterling unsettled.

1 year certificates	99	Galena & Chicago	144
7-30s	112⅛	M. S. Guar	157½
6s, '81, registered	115¼	Chic. & Quincy	48½
5-20s coupons	111	Clev & Toledo	155½
6s, '81, endorsed	113¼	Michigan Cent	157¼
P. S.	67	Clev & Pitts	138
C. B. Q.	48¼	T. H. & A	86½
Chicago & R I	134⅞	Pitts & Ft Wayne	147⅜
Ill. Cen. Scrip	150¾	Toledo & Wabash	74½
Mich Southern	115¼	N. Western	69½
N. Y. Central	143⅜	Coupon 5-20s	113¼
Hudson River	156¾	Harlem	74
Mo. 6's	75	Erie R. R.	126
Reading	164⅜	Cumberland pre.	85⅛

Gold, since Board, 178⅛.

New York General Market

NEW YORK, April 13, 1864.

COTTON firm at 78@79 c.

FLOUR 20@25c higher, but less active; $7 90@8-10 for extra State; $8 10@8 65 for R H O.

WHEAT is 3@5c better for Chicago spring; $1 76@1 79 Milwaukee club; $1 83@1 89 Amber red western.

CORN firmer at $1 38½ in store.

OATS dull.

PORK firmer; $24 75@24 87 for mess, $24 75 for old, $26 00@21 50 for new.

CUT MEATS firm.

LARD 13¾@15.

WHISKEY excited, $1 17@1 20 for state and western.

PETROLEUM firm, 36 for crude 55 for refined bond 35 for free.

From Philadelphia.

MARKET REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

There is a good demand for Breadstuffs of all kinds, and the tendency is upward.

FLOUR—Is active, and 5,000 bbls Extra Family sold at $8@8 25.

RYE FLOUR—Has advanced to $6 25.

INDIAN CORN MEAL—No change.

WHEAT—There is a splendid demand; 12,000 bushels sold at $1 80@1 82 for Red; $1 84 for Amber, and $2 for White.

RYE—Is wanted at $1 35@1 40.

CORN—Is in demand and has advanced 2c per bushel. Sales of 1,000 bushels Yellow at $1 30.

OATS—Active at 88@90c.

CLOVERSEED—Commands $7 25@7 50. Timothy $2 50@2 75, and Flaxseed at $3 30@3 65.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled. Sales of Crude at 34@35c. Refined, in bond, at 52½c, and Free at 61@62c.

PROVISIONS—All kinds continue to have an upward tendency.

WHISKY—Active at $1 23@1 25.

The Cincinnati Swindle.

EXAMINATION OF BIDWELL.

Kibbe at Large.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

The preliminary examination of Bidwell has been postponed to the 21st inst. His partner—Kibbe, is still at large, while the heroine of Pearl street—Mrs. Pierson, is in St. Louis—at least she was there last Saturday stopping at the Lindell House under the assumed name of Riley. Relative to the Dayton millinary establishment in connection with which the woman conducted her Pearl street operations, we learn that on the 7th inst., a man giving his name as Pierson rented a store room on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets in Dayton—had the place mounted,—repainted and adorned with signs of "Pierson & Co.—Cloaks, Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods," and announced that he would open on the 15th inst. On the following Monday, Pierson & Co. secured a large box of goods from Mrs. Pierson, which disappeared with the man the same night, since which nothing has been seen of Pierson & Co., although the owner of the building and the painter of the sign are said to have made anxious inquiries for the parties.

We should not be surprised to learn that this "Pierson" and the man Kibbe, now a fugitive in the swamps of Warren and Brown counties, are identical. This man Kibbe is the Henry Harvey alias John Church against whom we warned the public in an article headed a "Swindler at Large" in our issue of the 24th of February. He had at that time obtained $5,000 worth of goods from merchants of this city, who refused to second the law in prosecuting him, after recovering their goods.

The Attempt to Blow up the Minnesota

UNSUCCESSFUL TORPEDO EXPLOIT.

A Sleepy Naval Guard.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, VA., April 9, 1864.

No one but a traitor most vile could conceive or execute a deed so base as the one which was attempted this morning upon the Minnesota, the flag-ship of the blockading squadron, stationed at the mouth of James river. It was about two o'clock, when an object upon the water was discovered approaching by the deck officer of the Minnesota. Moving noiselessly forward, nearer and nearer, it was hailed, but no reply was elicited.

It did not stop its course, but continued to advance in the direction of the ship. It was hailed again, and this time, as before, no answer came. Hailing it the third time, the officer shouted, "If you do not answer we will fire into you." "A boat from the Roanoke; fire and be—" was quickly returned. An instant afterwards the Minnesota experienced a tremendous shock. Men were thrown violently out of their hammocks, and balls and shells rolled where they were stored. The crockery was all shattered into innumerable fragments. The force of the concussion was so great that it sprung some of the timbers and started the decks slightly out of position.

The torpedo was placed amidship, and was not properly adjusted. Had it been rightly fixed to the vessel, there can be no doubt that it would have been blown to atoms and the hundreds of unconscious sleeping men hurled into eternity, without the least warning. Amid the confusion and excitement prevailing, the boat that brought the torpedo down managed to escape.

The rebels must have become possessed of many important facts concerning the strength and position of our fleet.

The picket boats in the river had been materially reduced within a short time past. Three had been sent to this city for repairs, and another to the storeship at Fortress Monroe for supplies. These were the most formidable small gunboats of the fleet. But, notwithstanding all this, it seems exceedingly strange that the mysterious craft could come down the river past all the remaining picket boats, and not be observed until almost alongside the flag-ship, which lay nearer the mouth of the river than any other vessel of the fleet.

Had there been less darkness prevailing, and a full head of steam on some of the boats, the rebel boat could have been captured. Where she came from is not known; but it is surmised that she ran out of the Chuckacuck. She must have been propelled by muffled oars as she neared the flag-ship; but as soon as the torpedo was attached she steamed rapidly away. The report made by the explosion was very heavy. It was heard very distinctly at Fortress Monroe. The Minnesota was going north for repairs in a few days, and this, too, might be one reason why the rebel emissaries made the attempt at this time.

Whether this is a prelude to the bringing down of the Richmond rams remains to be seen These rams are lying inactive and useless at the Rebel Capital, and it has been for months past suspected that they would some dark night make the endeavor to run past the blockading fleet and push out to sea. There was a great recklessness displayed on the part of the rebels, but it seems as though some scrutiny and experienced men were engaged in the undertaking. Surely they subjected themselves to much peril, and it is a great pity that they were not blown up for their temerity.

The damage done to the ship was somewhat serious. The deck and walls of the engineers' steerage were badly torn up. The paymaster's store room was also badly damaged. The shell room appeared as one mass of ruins, owing to the displacement of the shells. The shaft alley of the propeller was crushed in and prevented the working of the machinery. Several guns were lifted from their positions and thrown against the ports, crushing them completely. The steamer which caused this excitement was of small dimensions, and was a propeller. She did not appear to be a steamer, excepting the smoke stack. The only time that she showed any signs of life was when she was retreating, when she commenced to fire up and raise steam. She was capable of containing but a few men.

It was a most miraculous escape, and officers are all thankful to Providence that our splendid frigate and fine crew were not entirely blown up.

THE STOCK MANIA IN NEW YORK.

BLOWING FINANCIAL SOAP BUBBLES.

NEW YORK, April 7.—As an illustration of the popular mania for speculating in stocks, the fact may be mentioned, that, within fifteen minutes of the "opening" of subscriptions for shares in a certain Gold Mining Company, this morning, double the amount of its capital stock was subscribed, and so anxious were the crowd to "go in," that doors and windows gave way before the pressure. At one time it was thought that the interference of the police would be necessary to maintain order. Some parties resold their interest before leaving the room, at a handsome advance. It mattered not whether the aforesaid "gold mines" had an earthly existence or not. The people did not care apparently, whether they were located in Colorado or in the clouds. What they wanted was shares "shares," "shares," "shares," of something, and the want had to be supplied.

Women are interested largely in those gambling operations, as well as men. The dear creatures, it is true, do not appear in the crazy crowd in *propria persona*, but moderately sharp optics, nevertheless, as I have informed you before, may discover them any day in close carriages, or in back offices near by, anxiously waiting to hear the last report from the Board, so as to be in a position to instruct their brokers to buy or sell. A ladies' "Board," it is said, has actually been inaugurated in one of the Broadway hotels. Thus, almost everybody, for the moment, is blowing bubbles or building castles in the air. It's a delightful business as long as it lasts,

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Peruvian.

PORTLAND, April 13.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Londonderry on the 1st, has arrived here with one day's later news.

Cotton unchanged, except inferior, which is ¼@⅛ lower.

Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat excited. Provisions quiet.

Consols 91½ for money. Erie, 70½@71; Illinois Central shares 15½@16½.

Opening of the Welland Canal.

TORONTO, April 13.—The Welland Canal opened to-day. Large fleets are passing up.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Launch of an Ocean Iron-Clad.

CINCINNATI, April 13.

The ocean Iron-clad steamer Cawaba was safely launched here at noon to-day.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 13.

FLOUR—Unsettled and inactive; speculative demand for superfine $6 50@$6 60; extra $6 75@$6 90, and family $7@$7 50—closing rather quiet.

WHEAT—Advanced to $1 45@$1 55 for prime Red and White.

CORN—Advanced to $1 20 and in good demand.

RYE—Held at $1 45.

OATS—Advanced to 82@83; are inactive in demand.

WHISKY—Active; more buyers than sellers; 120 holders asking $1 25 at the close.

PROVISIONS—Buoyant; mess pork advanced to 25; prime mess 24; bulk meats 10@11c; bacon shoulders 11c, 5,000 pounds old clear rib sides sold at 11@12c.

LARD—Large speculative demands; sales of 3,600 tierces at 12c; now held at 11½ higher.

CLOVER SEED—Declined to $8.

COFFEE—Furnished at 44@45c.

SUGAR—17@19c.

MOLASSES—$1.

GOLD—75.

SILVER—65.

Exchange in active demand at 110 premium.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Removal of the Capital—The Absorbing Topic—Alleged Lack of Public Spirit—Munificent Offer of Philadelphia—House Bill—Will Probably Pass—Gov. Curtin will Veto it—The Measure Likely to be Defeated.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1864.

The engrossing subject at present is the removal of the State Capital from here to Philadelphia. Great dissatisfaction is felt among the members of the Legislature on account of the niggardly accommodations to strangers. There is a lamentable lack of public spirit among the citizens of Harrisburg, and a disposition to make a good thing out of the annual meeting of the Legislature at this place. The readers of the COMMERCIAL are already aware of the action of the Senate on a resolution to remove the Capital. There seems to be a decided majority of the members favorable to the measure, and after circulating pretty freely among them, and learning their views, I am persuaded that this House will also pass a similar bill. It is understood that the Governor is unfriendly to the proposed change, and of course will veto the measure. Whether there will be votes enough in the House and Senate to pass it over the Governor's veto by a constitntional vote is a matter of grave doubt. It is generally believed here that the project will finally end in this way. The Committee having the matter in charge received today an official proposal from the authorities of Philadelphia, to furnish $1,000,000 for the erection of suitable buildings in that city. The Legislative Committee thereupon unofficially agreed to report a bill for the removal. This bill is understood to have been proposed by Hon. P. Frazer Smith, of Chester. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, The city of Philadelphia has pledged the sum of one million dollars for the erection of the capitol buildings of the State, Governor's house, and buildings for the various departments, and purchasing the various lands, on condition that the Legislature shall, at its present session, declare said city to be the seat of Govercment, and has further pledged that the said city will furnish said Legislature with a suitable Hall to meet in until such time as appropriate buildings shall be erected for that purpose, and will at the same time provide a suitable house for the Governor and buildings for the several departments.

Therefore be it Resolved, That relying upon said pledge, the seat of government of this Commonwealth shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, and the sessions of the Legislature shall be held in said city, and all the departments of the State Government heretofore located at Harrisburg, shall be removed to the said city, and permanently located there after the fourth day of July next: *Provided*, That on or before the tenth day of June next, the said city, in accordance with their pledge, shall have provided suitable buildings for the Legislature and several departments of the Government and the Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor, Attorney General Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, State Treasurer, five members of the Senate and five members of the House be appointed by their respective Speakers to be commissioners to superintend the removal of the Government, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and to select the ground for the buildings, to adopt necessary measures for their erection, and to direct and supervise their erection.

SEC. 3. That when the said commissioners shall be satisfied that suitable buildings for the temporary occupancy of the Legislature, several Departments and the Governor have been provided, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation declaring that on and after July 4th next, the seat of Government of this Commonwealth shall be in the city of Philadelphia, and the said commissioners will thereupon cause such of the moveable property—books and papers of the Commonwealth—as they may deem proper, to be removed to said buildings.

SEC. 4. That all suits or other proceedings in which the Commonwealth may be a party, and which are now by law to be commenced and prosecuted in the Courts of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, or other Court, shall hereafter be commenced and prosecuted in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, and tried at Nisi Prius, and all appeals from the settlement of accounts by the Auditor, State Treasurer, or either of them, which now by law may be made to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the seat of Government is located, shall be made to the Supreme Court, and tried at Nisi Prius as aforesaid, and such cases in which the Commonwealth is a party, in such as now are pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, as the Attorney General may deem expedient, be certified and removed to the Supreme Court as aforesaid, and proceeded in as if they had been originally commenced in said Court.

Footprints in the Rock.

The old settlers of this city will recollect the well defined and remarkable footprint in the rock, which remained there for a number of years, and at the season of low water was always visible, it remained there for years, and was finally sold into the possession of Mr. Rapp, of New Harmony, and has since been lost sight of. That, though covered for a great part of the year by sand and the deposit of the year, was published and a perfect impression of the year. We have before us a similar curiosity, found under different circumstances. It is the perfect Impress of an Indian foot with a moccasin on—and was taken out of a solid rock, two and a half feet below the surface of the strata, when quarrying the best stone at Arrow Rock, in Saline county. The impression is rough, because there had been no action of the water upon it. Mr. H. C. Miller, of Arrow Rock, who presents it to us, saw this footprint when it was excavated. When was the impression of the foot made?—*St. Louis Republican.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Barker Robbery.—The special officer, employed by Messrs. Barker & Co., to ferret out the perpetrators of the larceny going on recently at that establishment, after being several weeks at work, it seems, had been discharged, and the discovery of the robber and goods was owing chiefly to the efforts of the Independent Police, composed of Messrs. Hague, Dougherty, Sarber and Richardson. Julius Baker, the one who perpetrated the robbery, has confessed his guilt to the officers, and has been committed for trial. The father, Peter Baker, has also been arrested and committed to answer for receiving stolen goods.

The Draft.—Friday, April 21st, was the day named for the draft to take place, but it is presumed that interesting event will be postponed until the latter end of the month. Provost Marshal Foster has not yet received the credits for February and March, and it is impossible to ascertain correctly the quota of the several subdistricts. In the meantime, should the draft be ordered to proceed on the day named, Captain Foster is prepared to do so, the machinery being all arranged.

His Name.—The name of the young man who nas drowned in the Monongahela river, Tuesday evening, while taking mules to water, was John Nau, and resided with his parents in East Birmingham. Deceased was about twenty-three years of age. Coroner McClung yesterday morning held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

An Excellent Officer.—The change in the Department of the Monongahala, removes from the city Capt. Theodore Read one of the best executive military officers in the army. He goes to a new field of labor, under orders from the War Department, and carries with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends, with whom he has had intercourse during his sojourn amongst us.

Lecture by Mr. Brunot.—It has been suggested that F. R. Brunot, Esq., repeat his lecture on the subject of "Our Soldiers", some time soon, in this city, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. We have no doubt the lecture would prove highly attractive, and natt a large sum for the Sanitary Fund.

Officer Killed.—Capt. McKee, late of Birmingham, was killed in a skirmish with the rebels in Virginia, a few days since. Captain Mckee was an officer in the regular army, and had distinguished himself for bravery in several important actions during the rebellion.

Presentation.—Our efficient Provost-Marshal, Capt. Wright, yesterday presented Lieut. D. D. Wheeler, of Gen. Brooks' staff, with a beautiful set of field glasses, as an evidence of his appreciation of Lieut. Wheeler as a gentleman and soldier.

Literary Exhibition.—The Philo Literary Society of this city intend giving an exhibition on Friday evening next, at Lafayette Hall, for the benefit of the Subsistence Committee. The exercises will consist of orations, declamations and dialogues, and will be both interesting and instructive.

Sentenced.—Isaac Clark, convicted with Fanny Crosby, of attempting to pick pockets at the Railroad depot, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Sterrett, to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO BOYS, about 17 years of age, to learn the BAKING TRADE. Apply at No. 81 Liberty street (mh30) J. W. HANNAH.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! The universally approved NONPAREIL and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying ing old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., o any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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In Clubs of 20 ..... 1.00
Payable in advance.

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice, The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Gen. Grant the Democratic Candidate.

The Chicago *Post*, a war-democrat journal of marked moderation and prudence, has taken strong ground in favor of Lieut Gen GRANT as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The *Post* truthfully remarks; "His name is identified with victory, and is so blended with the policy of putting down the rebellion by force, that there is no resisting it in its way to the popular heart." This is certainly true; but that Gen. GRANT can be induced to become the Democratic candidate, or that the Democratic party will adopt the policy of putting down the rebellion by force is quite another thing. It is well known that his present determination is, that if he retains possession of his own faculties and remains master of himself, he will be the candidate of no party. If democrats in favor of fighting the war out, as is the *Post*, want to support Gen. GRANT, they will have to separate themselves from their party, if they act consistent. In case Gen. GRANT is not a candidate they must support the candidate that he does.

"It is conceded on all hands" says the *Post* "that the candidate of the democratic party must be a person known to the people as an advocate and supporter of the war; and it is farther conceded that the platform of the party must declare that the war shall progress until armed rebellion ceases, whether by the voluntary abandonment of it by those engaged in it, or by the operations of the superior force of the nation."

The *Post* probably speaks its own sentiments and represents the views of a small part of the democratic party. All the evidence disproves what it assists is 'conceded on all hands,' for of all the states that have chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention, or have in any way made an expression of views, not one has declared "the war shall progress until armed rebellion ceases," or any thing like it. On the contrary the universal expression has been the other way. To-day the Democratic representatives in Congress, almost in a body, stand recorded in favor of sustaining the author of openly treasonable sentimen s. There is almost an equal unanimity of the Democratic press, so that the *Post* stands nearly alone. Take, for example, the following from the *Crisis*, SAM. MEDARY's paper, published at Columbus, Ohio, and widely circulated and believed throughout the West:

"There can be no doubt about the fact *that any attempt to transfer the Democratic party on to a war platform will be* received with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for an office, suppose. They want neither LINCOLN nor any of his major generals.

"The strength, and the only strength, of the Democratic party, from the first to the last, has been *opposition to this war*, unholy, barbarous and ruinous."

The Democratic party stands to-day more nearly united in favor of sentiments like these than any other. Right along side of the *Post*, in its own city, is published one of the most widely circulated journals in the West, and simply because it advocates without disguise and persistently just such doctrines as the above. It is evident that if more than one-half of the party do not hold to them, and will not consent to none other, at least so large a share do, that a war platform or a war candidate would explode the party.

Aside from the preposterousness of associating General GRANT's name in this manner, there is not the remotest chance of producing the unity requisite to carry the Chicago Convention for him; and, if by any means that were done, he would never consent to consort with men who from the beginning have sympathised with the rebellion, and who will have taken him solely from motives of expediency.

The arguments put forth by the *Post* in favor of General GRANT for the Presidency are well stated, with this fatal exception. The man who has carried the standard of our country further in the path of glory and victory than any other, to whom the country looks to crush finally the rebellion, and who, so far from being ambitious to be President, covets only retirement when he shall have done his whole work, is not going to become the mere instrument of men who have done their utmost to make that work difficult, are actuated solely by mercenary motives, and have not one feeling in common with him.

The Democratic Platform as Constructed by Mr. Long.

Mr. Representative Long, of Ohio, has come nearer than anybody else to defining the position of what there is left of the Democratic party, and in constructing a platform for it to stand on. It should be observed that in this labor he is sustained very largely by his fellow democrats, so that his platform has little less than an official sanction. Let us look at some of the planks:

"The Union cannot be restored by war;" * * "the war is wrong;" * * "in violation of the Constitution and of the fundamental principles on which the Federal Union was founded."

"But land is nothing compared to liberty. We existed as a Republic when the mouth of that river was held by a foreign power; we had nothing west of that river when Florida was held against us; and we could again if by the chastisement of Heaven we should be curtailed to our old dimensions. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning, much better would it be for us now, to consent to a division of our magnificent empire," &c.

WE never expect to begin to understand the division and sub-division of parties in Missouri, but there is no difficulty in finding an estimate of the degreee of fairness or truth in the following quotation from the St. Louis *Democrat*, a journal that occupies a corner in the quarrel, but precisely what, we don't profess to know:

One million, five hundred and seventy-five thousand men have been called in to service for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and yet it presents to-day almost as formidable a front as at any hour since its outbreak.

If this had appeared in the N. Y. *News*, the Chicago *Times*, or any other confessed rebel sheet, we could understand it; but when a journal that professes to support the Government and hate the rebellion makes such a statement, we are forcibly remembered how far away from the truth one will go to gratify personal feeling.

A writer in the *Chronicle* proooses that Mr BRUNOT, whom all our citizens delight to honor as a philanthropist, be solicited to repeat the lecture he delivered a short time ago on "Our Soldiers," the proceeds to be given to the Sanitary Fair. We are sure we but express the universal feeling of this community when we second this proposition, which we do most cordially. We trust that the suggestion will take form in practical action at an early day.

MILITARY CHANGES.—The Department of the Monongahela has been merged into the Department of the Susquehanna, and General BROOKS has been ordered to report to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He will leave this evening. General B. is an experienced, brave and thorough soldier, and the change will give the country the benefit of his services in an important and active field of operations. We presume that he will have a command under the immediate direction of Gen. W. F. SMITH.

Gen. Grant's Operations at Chattanooga.

The report of Gen. GRANT of the operations last fall in and about Chattanooga and in East Tennessee, has appeared. When Gen. GRANT relieved Gen. ROSECRANS the Army of the Cumberland was in an extremely critical situation. It is a part of unwritten history that when Gen. ROSECRANS left it, the army was on the point of retreating from Chattanooga, under the pressure arising from the difficulty of procuring supplies. The seizure of the point below Chattanooga called Brown's Ferry, through the masterly conception of Gen. WM. F. SMITH, and executed under his own immediate direction, solved that question. Previous to his arrival Gen. GRANT telegraphed to Gen. THOMAS to hold Chattanooga at all hazards, to which he replied: "I will hold the town until we starve." The army was frequently, and for a long time, on one-fourth of the usual ration of hard bread, bacon and coffee, and not much better off when the battles of Chattanooga were fought.

The report of Gen. GRANT details rapidly the leading circumstances before and after these battles, which show their intimate relations with the situation of affairs in East Tennessee. Referring to the grand feat of the war—the storming of Missionary Ridge—he says:

The appearance of Hooker's column, was, at this time, anxiously looked for, and momentarily expected, moving north on the ridge, with his left in Chattanooga Valley, and his right east of the ridge. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the ridge in the centre with strong columns; but the time necessarily consumed in the construction of the bridge near Chattanooga Creek, detained him to a later hour than was expected. Being satisfied from the latest information from him, that he must by this time be on his way from Rossville, though not in sight, and discovering that the enemy, in his desperation to defeat or resist the progress of Sherman, was weakening his center on Mission Ridge, determined me to order the advance at once. Thomas was accordingly directed to move forward his troops, constituting our center, Baird's division (14th corps), Wood's and Sheridan's divisions (4th corps), and Johnson's division (14th corps), with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, followed in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle pits at the foot of Mission Ridge, and when carried to reform his lines in the rifle pits, with a view to carrying the top of the ridge.

These troops moved forward and drove the enemy from the rifle pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive—stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and cannister from near thirty pieces of artillery, from still, well filled rifle pits on the summit of the ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces,

The pursuit of Bragg's broken army was kept up no farther than Ringgold, about twenty miles. It was a favorable moment, and the following tells why it was not improved as under other circumstances it would have been:

Had it not been for the imperative necessity of relieving Burnside, I would have pursued the broken and demoralized retreating enemy as long as supplies could have been found in country. But my advices were that Burnside's supplies could only last till the 3d of December. It was already getting late to afford the necessary relief. I determined, therefore to pursue no further.

It was only a few days ago that it was announced that General GORDON GRANGER had been relieved from the command of the 4th Corps. The following quotation will explain some of the reasons, though we are convinced others still exist, not necessary and perhaps not proper to enumerate:

Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that Granger had not yet got off [to East Tennessee,] nor would he have the number of men I had directed. Besides, he moved with reluctance and complaint.

Gen. GRANT bears testimony in the following manner to the services of an officer whose great skill and industry contributed very largely to the success of the campaign, and who for those qualities holds no second place in the estimation of the Lieutenant-General:

"To Brigadier-General W. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he disclosed the duplex of his position, and desire that his services be fully appreciated by higher authorities."

LITTLE by little the country is arriving at a complete knowledge of genuine copperheadism. We have lately had an authentic declaration on the subject, in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Harris, of Maryland. He said:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace. But no. You said you would bring them into subjugation. That is not done yet; and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

On the resolution expelling Mr. HARRIS for these treasonable words, five Democratic members from Pennsylvania voted to stand by him, namely: SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of the First; S. E. ANCONA, of the Eighth; CHARLES DENNISON, of the Twelfth; W. H. MILLER, of the Fourteenth, and MYER STROUSE, of the Tenth Districts.

It is by drawing the lines occasionally that we are enabled to understand who are on the right and the wrong side, and what are the real issues to be decided.

THE IRON TRADE IN CHICAGO.—The iron merchants of Chicago have issued a circular to the trade, giving their reasons for hereafter conducting business solely on the principle of cash on delivery. Among the reasons assigned are: They buy for cash, and remit in ten days; 2d, the advance in price renders a corresponding increase of capital necessary; 3d, as the rate has advanced, profits have diminished; 4th, prices, of late, advance so rapidly, that usually the merchant cannot replace for the money received on a 30-day bill the same quantity of goods sold. Cash should be received at time of sale, (or as soon as it can be remitted,) so that it can be re-invested at current prices at the time of sale; 5th, the temptation to overtrade in consequence of the abundance of money; 6th, the uncertain tenure of labor.

THE Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, 8th inst., remarks that matters in and about Kansas City, in the State of Kansas, and along the border generally, have not been so quiet and peaceful since the war broke out as they are now, and have been for some time past. There seems to be a general returning of confidence in the minds of the people. The border has been thoroughly purged of guerrillas and thieves on both sides, and the loyal honest people are taking heart and courage once more.

WHILE the United States sloop-of-war Wyoming, Captain McDougall, was going into Singapore, in December last, she was boarded by a snore boat, the skipper of which took the Wyoming, which had no flag up, for the Alabama. He boarded the Wyoming, and having inquired for Captain Semmes, was shown an officer of the Wyoming, who personated Capt. Semmes for the nonce, and the skipper gave him a package of letters containing valuable information for Semmes from an English firm —cummings, Beaver & Co.—of Singapore; the longshoreman also left a load of fruit, eggs, fresh provisions, &c., which he refused to receive pay for, the same being the gift of Capt. Semmes' sympathizers on shore.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.—Although the arrangements are not yet complete, this loan is being taken quite rapidly. We have no doubt that the whole amount will be rapidly absorbed under the impulse alike of patriotism and interest. A more secure investment cannot be made, for it is the promises to pay of what is destined to be the greatest nation of the earth. And, paying its interest in gold, it is also more valuable than any ordinary loan can be made. Let the people but understand the question, and this loan will be taken more rapidly than its predecessor.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It is certain at last that East Tennessee has been abandoned by the rebel troops and that they have destroyed all the bridges in their hasty evacuation. Seven of Longstreet's generals have been court martialed in consequence of the failure of the campaign in East Tennessee. Gov. Johnson has gone to Knoxville to oppose the separation of East Tennessee. Johnstons army is receiving heavy reinforcements. Parts of Beauregard's army and many troops have arrived at Dalton, Ga. Bishop Polk's army is on the way to Dalton. Johnston's cavalry are active. The bulk of his army is at Tunnel Hill.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FRY has issued the following order:

"Lieutenant General Grant directs that active measures be taken to get in to the field all recruits, new organizations, and all old troops that can be spared. Those in your State will rendezvous at Washington. This does not apply to veterans, who should return to their commands, nor to recruits raised for particular corps, unless otherwise especially ordered. Execute this order as soon as possible."

THE quantity of tea exported from Japan in 1862-3 was 5,706,388 lbs. The house of Low, in New York, has an establishment in that country where it is grown, manufactured and packed by Chinese, imported and employed by them for that purpose.

JEFF. DAVIS' NEW CURRENCY.—The Knoxville-Atlanta *Register*, of March 18th, gives an interesting example of cause and effect. It says:

"The new paper mill is already at work, and on the 1st of April Mr. Meriwether will flood the country with millions, more or less, of the handsome bills of the new currency."

It is estimated that the limit of the new legal tender rebel currency will be about $160,000,000; while there are not $40,000,000 in gold in all Dixie, as a basis; and this is chiefly secreted by private parties; not a tenth of it could be reached by the rebel government, by the most rigid search. Hence, if the new issues have any value, it must be such as "good faith" will give them. The recent repudiation of $700,000,000 of the old currency will not, one would think, tend to magnify faith in the new.

Taxation in England.

The British Almanac for 1864 gives some facts which show the system and scale of taxation in England—and its results. In using them, and for the convenience of the reader, the English currency is reduced at the rate of five dollars to the pound sterling, omitting fractions of millions.

The revenue of the united Kingdom in 1862 was about $355,000,000, divided as follows: Customs, $120,000,000; excise, $90,000,000; stamps, $45,000,000; land and assessed taxes, $15,000,000; property tax, $55,000,000; postoffice, 18,000; other receipts, $12,000,000. Total, $355,000,000.

Of the receipts from customs, ninety per cent. are obtained from six articles, viz: coffee, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco and wines, as will appear from the following statement:

Coffee, duty 6c ₰ lb	2	millions.
Spirits " $2,50 ₰ gal	13	"
Sugar " 3c ₰ lb	33	"
Tea " 35c ₰ lb	28	"
Tobacco " 75c ₰ lb	28	"
Wines " 50c ₰ gal	5	"
Six articles	109	"
All other articles	11	"
Total	120	"

Nearly as large a proportion to the revenue from excise is supplied by three articles, viz:—spirits, malt and hops, as follows:

Spirits, $2,50 ₰ gal	50	millions.
Malt and hops	30	"
All other articles	10	"
Total	90	"

Four-fifths of the stamp duties are obtained from probate stamps, deeds and fire insurance:

Deeds	9	millions.
Probate	18	"
Fire insurance	9	"
Three classes	36	"
All other stamps	9	"
Total	45	"

Of the Land and Assessed Taxes, houses, servants, horses and carriages supply about eight-tenths, the dog-tax one-tenth, and other taxes one-tenth as follows:

Land Tax	6	millions.
Servants	1½	"
Horses and Carrriages	5	"
Dog and other taxes	3½	"
Total	15	"

Of the Property Tax nearly one-half is laid on incomes, and the rest on lands, mines, quarries, &c., viz:

Income Tax	25	millions.
Lands, &c	30	"
Total	55	"

Except 18 millions of Revenue from the Post Office the remainder of the receipts of the British Exchequer are from many small sources, which need not be specified. The amount raised from these does not invalidate the position that in Great Britain, where taxation has been reduced to a science, it is found to be easier and better in raising a large revenue to raise it by heavy duties on a limited number of articles, rather than to seek to distribute the burden over a great number of subjects of taxation. That in either way the payment is at last made by the consumer, we need not take the trouble to show.

The bank circulation of the United Kingdom amounts to nearly 180 millions of dollars, and is thus divided:

Bank of England	105	millions.
Private Banks	15	"
Joint Stock Banks	14	"
Scotland	20	"
Ireland	25	"
Total	179	"

These accounts show some remarkable facts:

1. That of the whole revenue of 355 millions,—

Spirits contribute	63 millions,	or 17½	pr. ct.
Beer "	30	" 8½	"
Tea and coffee "	30	" 8½	"
Tobacco "	28	" 8	"
Sugar "	33	" 9	"
Wine "	5	" 1½	"
Stamps "	45	" 12½	"
Income and property "	55	" 15½	"
Land Tax "	6	" 1½	"
Excise (beside spts) "	10	" 2½	"
Post office "	18	" 5	"
Assessed Taxes "	9	" 2½	"
Sundries "	23	" 6½	"
	355	millions.	

2. The whole amount of revenue is double the amount of circulation, thus disposing of an alleged necessity for a great expansion of currency, in order to collect high taxes.

The Orphans of Our Heroes.

In his last annual message, Governor Curtin commended to the attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of the orphan children of our brave soldiers who have fallen victims of the rebellion, and expressed his opinion that their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. This recommendation is in consonance with numerous others equally noble, which have emanated from our Chief Executive, and is one which demands the earnest, prompt action of the members of the Legislature, relieving as it will the necessities of many destitute families of heroes who have given their lives to their country. To obtain the necessary facts as to the number of children who will probably become dependent on the State's liberality, if the suggestion is carried out, that the number is very considerable, and that in the matter, the Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth has sent to the School Directors of each district a series of questions, desiring information as to the number of children whose fathers have been killed, or who have died in the military or naval service; if there are any institutions of learning in their county that will undertake to provide for the maintenance and education of a number of such orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State; and how many children each school will be able to receive.

The subject is one of such great importance that prompt answers should be made to the interrogatories, and when once all the facts are ascertained, there should be no unnecessary delay in the passage of an enactment which, while it brings joy and relief to thousands of homes, will be approved by every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania. The fathers of the little ones whom it is thus intended to benefit nobly gave up their lives in defence of the land of their nativity or adoption, and it is surely due to their unselfish patriotism, that their offspring, suddenly bereft of their usual support, should be adopted by the people of a Commonwealth which owes so much to its martial sons.

Indian Relics.

In excavating through a gravelly ridge on the line of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, some two miles west of Erie, Pa., the steam excavator suddenly struck into a large bed of human bones. After an examination, a conclusion was arrived at that they were the remains of Indians killed in battle.

Indian burying-places are frequently discovered in this vicinity, but in most every instance arrow-heads, beads, stone tomahawks and other implements and ornaments pertaining to savage life, are found with the remains, which latter were always placed with uniformity in the graves. In this case, there was nothing found save the skeletons, and they appearing to have been closely packed and placed promiscuously for convenience in interring. The pits or trenches were about four feet from the surface, and estimated, by the working men, to have contained from two to three hundred skeletons. It is presumed that there are others in the vicinity, and the spot where a terrible Indian battle must have taken place at least two hundred years since.

The evidence that they are of Indian origin, is, the phrenological developments of the skulls indicate the savage characteristics. That they were killed in battle is manifest from the fact that all that were examinsd were found to be males, and many of the skulls were broken or fractured, in all probability the effect of blows with the "War Club,"

THE original manuscript of Mr. Everett's Gettysburg address, about fifty pages in length, is among the autographs contributed for the New York Fair. It is written on the alternate pages, with the corresponding printed text of Mr. Houghton's beautiful edition posted on the opposite pages. The manuscript is illustrated with a map of the battle-field and the neighboring country, a plan of the national soldiers' cemetery, and photographic likenesses of Major General Meade and several of the corps commanders who took part in the action. Mr. Everett's address is accompanied by the autograph manuscript of President Lincoln's dedicatory address at the consecration of the cemetery, which has been frequently pronounced the most felicitous of the President's occasional speeches. The manuscript of it was kindly furnished by the President for this occasion. The whole is handsomely bound in green morrocco, and was presented by Mr. Everett, to be disposed of at the New York Fair, to Mrs. Governor Fish, the President of the Ladies' Executive Committee.

A "STREIGHT" ANSWER.—The Sprigfield *News* announced the arrival in that town of Major J. C. Vanada, of the 3d Ohio, from Libby Prison. He was captured with Col. Streight, and did not see the outside of the prison till he was liberated. He relates that Col. Streight was frequently consulted by the rebel authorities, who finally got from him a straight reply. They asked him if the North ever expected to subjugate, "We have been fighting you now a little less than three years, and have subjugated three-fourths of your territory, and put one-half of your fighting population on crutches or in their graves; and I think that in three years more we can finish you up." That ended the interview.

ONE of our business men, who has been attacked with the prevailing epidemic, and whose thoughts are always turning on Lake Superior copper, silver-lead and Colorado gold lodes, veins and nuggets, was at church last Sunday, and, wearied out by the excitement of the week, had fallen asleep in his seat, awaking just as the minister began to read in a loud voice the lesson of scripture which happens to be the 28th chapter of Job:

"Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they find it."

Jumping to his feet in a great excitement, the me rchant stretched his arm and shook his book to the astonished minister, exclaiming, "I'll take five hundred shares."—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE Richmond *Examiner* berates Jeff. Davis for depriving Morgan of all his command except five hundred, and for recognizing and treating with General Butler for the exchange of prisoners. The latter it styles an act of abject meanness.

General Intelligence.

A banking institution in Philadelphia lately received a fifty dollar United States Treasury note, dated December 1, 1863, payable two years after date, with interest at five per cent. per annum, the latter payable semi-annually. It was discovered that the interest coupons had been detached from the note, when inquiry was instituted at Washington as to the value of the note with the coupon detached, when the following reply was received: "The coupons being detached it ceases to be a legal tender until the 1st of June, 1865, at which time it will be received for its full face value."

The price of fresh dairy State butter with the commission houses in New York, is forty-six cents per pound. The receipts at New York markets for the past week are only one thousand two hundred and ten firkins, &c., against five thousand three hundred and forty in the corresponding week of 1863. This disparity is the true explanation of the high prices, which are, however, no great hardship, as butter is a luxury rather than a necessary article of food. In Pittsburgh it is selling from forty to seventy five cents.

A large bridge over the Northern Central Railroad, near York, Pa., was swept away by the flood of Saturday. The freshet has been very severe in many places, but the damage is not so severe as at first apprehended.

The Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania is collecting from each School District information respecting the number of children whose fatners have been killed in the war, with a view to get the Legislature to carry out Gov. Curtin's humane suggestion of educating those children at the public expense. No children can have stronger claims upon the public bounty than the orphans of soldiers who have given their lives to their country. Providing for their wants in this respect is performing a duty imposed not only by justice to the individuals, but is an obligation to society that its unfortunate children shall not grow up in ignorance, to become a public pest or incumbrance.

A new office is established at Duncan, Allegheny county, Pa., and R. R. McQuistion appointed postmaster. This office is directly on the railroad from Pittsburgh to Uniontown, and near the office of Eakin.

The farmers of Lancaster county are turning their attention to tobacco culture. One farmer has sold his crop, the product of three and a half acres, for $1,050. It is estimated that the crop raised in the county last year was worth $1,500,000. The price paid in Lancaster is from eight to twenty cents, as to quality.

A patriotic lady in New York bought the one dollar "greenback" which had been pierced by bullets and afterwards taken from the dead body of a Union soldier. The mother of the soldier sent it to the Fair, and the purchaser paid the handsome sum of one hundred dollars for it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased the coal yard property of Mr. J. G. Hess, of Columbia, Lancaster county.

The celebrated grey charger rode by General Sigel through his southwest campaign, was sold at Morgan's auction store, St. Louis, on Saturday, and brought $185. Of course, such a famous animal, historically considered, ought to have brought a much higher price. At Pea Ridge it was claimed that the famous "grey," with its rider, breasted the surges of the rebel hosts and plunged into the thickest of the fight. But another version of the horse's history was slyly given to our reporter by an officer present. It is said that the animal was the one donated last summer to Captain Robert M. Swon, of the 31st Missouri, who has since been dismissed from the service.

A private letter states that the people of California are suffering at present from drought. Eight thousand sheep and eight thousand beeves have died, and the farmers are killing the cattle for their hides and fat. The drought will prove most disastrous to the farming and hydraulic mining interests of that State.

It is understood that the Papal Nuncio had arrived in New York from Rome, with the "briefs" or papers conferring the position of Archbishop of New York, made vacant by the death of John Hughes. It is yet unknown who are designated for this place, and for the Archbishopric of Baltimore; but Bishop McClosky, of Albany, is perhaps the most prominent candidate for New York, and Bishop Spaulding for that of Baltimore.

At a meeting of the Union National Association, on Tuesday night, in Cincinnati, prominent Germans denied there was any intention to run Fremont as an independant candidate. The Association will probably take steps to procure the postponement of the National Convention till September, and its session in that city.

The steamer Lady Pike arrived at Cairo from Paducah on the 12th. Her officers report considerable excitement below. Gen. Forrest is said to be moving upon Paducah in strong forces, followed closely by Gen. Grierson in his rear. A force of Federals is on his east and another on his north, and Col. Hicks, with a sufficient command, at his front. The inhabitants were expecting an attack hourly, and Lady Pike left at about two o'clock, but no attack had began. She met the steamer C. Baker loaded with troops intended as reinforcements for Col. Hicks, sent forward by Gen. Brayman. Gen. Forrest's headquarters were recently at home, Ben. Long, Jackson, Tennessee. He expressed his determination to hold West Tennessee, and not allow a single Union man to stop in the vicinity. Those who would not give up their allegiance to the United states should go to the rebels, and his officers were living on the fat of the land, and boasted that most of their supplies came from Memphis.

The steamers just up the Mississippi, and out of Red river, report having been fired upon by guerrillas on the Arkansas shore. No injury was done. On the 11th an attack was made on our pickets, near Columbus, Ky., and one man captured. No demonstrations since.

The Greenville-Knoxville Convention met on the 13th, and elected Hon. A. T. R. Nelson President, who declined, when Col. F. A. Heiskill was appointed. The entire forenoon was consumed in discussing a resolution to expel any delegate who had aided and abetted the rebellion since the meeting of the Convention in 1861. The resolution was laid on the table by close vote. The Convention adjourned till the 14th.

Governor Johnson addressed a large crowd in the street.

The train was thrown off the track at Athens, was replaced, and would arrive with delegates. Tuesday evening a large number of delegates were in attendance. The Convention was not packed. Indications are against a new State being created.

Personal.

John C. Rives, Esq., the proprietor of the *Globe* newspaper, and publisher of the debates in Congress, died at his residence, near Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Sunday morning, of rheumatic gout. He was a native of Kentucky, and was about sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Rives seemed to be for some time mindful of his approaching dissolution, and had accordingly placed his business in the hands of his son, and made preparations for his burial. Nevertheless he had regularly attended to business, and mixed in the social circle of friends, indulging in his usual anecdote and humor. He had been a resident of that city most of the time for forty years; first as clerk in the fourth auditor's office of the Treasury Department, afterwards as clerk for a short time in the office of Duff Green's United States *Telegraph*, and, finally, by forming a connection with Mr. Blair, and founding the *Globe*, which, for three Administrations, was so powerful a lever upon the public opinion of this country. After Mr. Ritchie purchased the *Globe*, and changed its title to the *Union*, Messrs. Blair & Rives re-established the *Globe*, principally for the publication of debates in Congress, and it is now held to be the official record of proceedings. Some three years since Mr. Rives bought out Mr. Blair's interest.

Mr. Rives, by industry, economy and good sense, and without parsimony or injustice to others, accumulated a large fortune. His place of business has for forty years been in Washington, but some twelve or fifteen years ago he built a commodious country residence just within the county of Prince George's, Maryland, on the turnpike between Washington and Bladensburg, and on the few acres which constitutes his farm he has been a successful cultivator of the soil.

DOG LOST.—A yellow-colored Pointer Dog—fore feet and breast white; long ears; about two feet high, and had on a chain collar. A reasonable reward will be given.
LOUIS KINSNER,
apl3:3t at Dr. G. W. Spencer's, 254 Penn st.

FOR SALE.—SEVEN NEW OIL TANKS—2 inch plank; 24 feet average diameter; 16 feet deep; capacity about 1,100 barrels each; 9 hoops on each, 5 of them 3x¼ inch; 4 of them 3x3-16. They have never been in use and will be sold low.
PENN'A SALT MANUFACT'G CO.,
apl3:3t Foot of Pitt street, Pittsburgh.

U. STATES 10-40 LOAN.

THE GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Pittsburgh, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the United States 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the same.

These Bonds will bear date March 1st, 1864, are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years, and payable 40 years from date in coin, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, in coin, payable semi-annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.
apl1:2w GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the graduation and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.

Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the 27th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next.
apl2 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

ROBERT ARTHURS..... .....JOHN W. RIDDELL
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh23:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja23 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[Additional Local on First Page.]

A Deserter Shot.

Yesterday afternoon, Provost Marshal Wright received intelligence that Kelsey and George Daley, of Beaver county, two deserters from Capt. Darragh's company, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, were in the city, and officers of the provost guard were sent to arrest them. The brothers Daley were arrested, and Kelsey walked quietly to the guard-house, alleging that if it had not been for his brother he would not have deserted. George resisted the guard while being taken down, and Sergeant Rizner drew his revolver for the purpose of intimidating him. One of the city watchmen seeing the struggle, and thinking that Serg't Rizner was going to shoot Daley, interfered, when Daley made his escape from custody. When the watchman was informed of the true state of the case, he immediately gave chase, with the Sergeant, after Daley, who fled up Fifth street and along Grant. Fearing that he might escape, as he would not halt when commanded, Sergeant Rizner fired his revolver at Daley, the ball penetrating the right shoulder and burying itself under the skin. Daley slackened his speed, and the watchman soon overtook and captured him. The prisoner was taken to the guard-house, and had his wound examined by Dr. Levis. Both of the Daleys are large, muscular men, upwards of six feet in height, and deserted from Camp Curtin some time ago. They will be sent to their regiment.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge Sterrett and Associate Brown, J. D. Wilson, a fugitive from justice in West Virginia, was placed on trial, charged with tampering witnesses. The accused was charged with having written threatening letters to Abraham Greenwood, who is prosecutor in the case of John Smith, charged with burglary. It was also in evidence that Wilson had offered to pay Greenwood one hundred dollars if he would not appear before the grand jury. The jury found Wilson guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and undergo ten months' imprisonment in the county jail. Stephen Cavana, a fruit vender, was convicted of nuisance, for obstructing the sidewalks of Fifth street with an apple stand. Sentence deferred. J. C. Heenan, charged with adultery, was brought into Court and discharged, the prosecutor not appearing. Hugh Martin, charged with assault and battery, was also discharged. Catharine Richell, acquitted of selling liquor, was committed for costs.

Railroad Accident.

An accident occurred to the Baltimore Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday noon, at Kerr's tunnel, two miles east of Greensburg. It appears that the tunnel was but partially arched, and yesterday, shortly after the Philadelphia Express passed through, a huge mass of rock and dirt fell down upon the track. The engineer of the Baltimore train, on coming around the curve near the tunnel, saw the impediment, and whistled down-brakes, but not in time to prevent the train running into the rubbish. The locomotive was badly damaged, and three cars were almost completely wrecked. Fortunately, no lives were lost. A special train, with intelligence of the accident being received, and the passengers arrived in the city yesterday evening, about five o'clock.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from April 2d to April 9th: 1864.

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Pneumonia	2	Meningitis	1
Pulmonary Consumption	1	Croup	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1	Affection of Heart	1
		Hydrophobia	2
		Still-born	1
		Inflammation of the Brain	1
		Convulsions	1
		Enteritis	1
		Bronchitis	1
		Whooping Cough	1

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	6	From 30 to 40	1
From 1 to 2	3	From 40 to 50	0
From 2 to 5	2	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	0	From 60 to 70	0
From 10 to 15	0	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 20	0	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	2	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 10; Females, 5; White, 15; Colored, 0; Total, 15.

Special Meeting of Manchester Councils.

A special meeting of the Council of the Borough of Manchester was held on Tuesday evening. Members present—Messrs. Hutchinson, Kirk, Miller, Livingston, Phelps, Patterson and Burgess Spratt.

The minutes of the special meeting of March 23d were read and approved, with the exception of the action on the providing for the levy and collection of a tax for bounty purposes. The ordinance was referred back to the Ordinance Committee for correction.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Public Property, presented the article of agreement drawn up by the Committee from the School Board, relative to the lease of a room for Council meeting.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the article was laid upon the table, and on motion of Mr. Phelps the matter of procuring a room for Council meetings was referred back to the Committee on Public Property.

Mr. Patterson also reported the following proceeds from the sale of the market house, &c. Wooden building, $210; stone curbing, sandrick, $34; plints, $13 60; scraper, $1 25; plow, $5—total amount, $266 85.

Burgess Spratt stated that he had bought the plow, but thought that the borough needed the article more than he did for his use, and suggested that Council take some action in regard to keeping the same.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, Council agreed to keep the plow for the use of the borough.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the bell now in the market

Amendment of the Constitution to Prohibit Slavery.

Speech by Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

We give below such extracts as the space at our command will permit, from the speech made in the Senate on Tuesday last by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, in favor of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to prohibit slavery.

Mr. Johnson began his speech as follows:

"Mr. President, I am fully conscious, in rising to address the Senate, of the great importance of the measure to which I am about to speak. Indeed, in that respect it cannot be exaggerated. To manumit at once nearly four million of slaves, who have been in bondage by hereditary descent during their whole lives, and who, because they were in bondage, and as one of the consequences of the condition in which they were placed, have been kept in a state of almost absolute ignorance, is an event of which the world's history furnishes no parallel. Whether if it succeeds it will be attended by weal or by woe, the future must decide. That it will not be followed by unmixed good or unmixed evil, is perhaps almost certain: and the only question in my view that presents itself to statesmen is, first, whether the measure itself be right, independent of its consequences; and secondly, whether those consequences may be such as to render it inexpedient, because inhuman in other particulars, to do what is right.

"There was a period in our own time when there was but one opinion upon the question of right, or almost but one opinion, upon that question. The men who fought through the Revolution, those who survived its peril and shared in its glory, and who were called to the Convention by which the Constitution of the United States was drafted and recommended to the adoption of the American people, almost without exception thought that slavery was not only an evil to any people among whom it might exist, but that it was an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Christian people, if possible, to remove, because it was a sin as well as an evil.

"I think the history of those times will bear me out in the statement that if the men by whom that Constitution was framed, and the people by whom it was adopted, had anticipated the times in which we live, they would have provided by constitutional enactment that that evil and that sin should at some comparatively near remote day be removed. Without recurring to authority, the writings, public or private, of the men of that day, it is sufficient for my purpose to state what the facts will justify me in saying that every man of them who largely shared in the dangers of the revolutionary struggle, and who participated in the deliberations of the Convention by which the Constitution was adopted, earnestly desired, not only upon grounds of political economy, not only upon reasons material in their character, but upon grounds of morality and religion, that sooner or later the institution should terminate. Its recognition in the Constitution, therefore, (for it is idle, as I think, to deny that it is there recognized,) the authority given by implication to a trade which might lead to its increase by immigration, was not because a large majority of the members of the Convention, and a large majority of the people of the United States in the mass favored the institution, but because they believed that without provisions of that description it would be difficult to have a Union adopted. Whether they were right or wrong, it is now useless to inquire. Judging by what was occurring at the time, it is possible, and perhaps even more than probable, that they were right, but if they made a mistake as to that fact, if the Union could have been adopted without the recognition of the institution in the Government which formed it, if its gradual extirpation could have been provided for, no one who is a spectator of the scenes around us will now fail to regret that it had not been done."

In the course of his reply to an objection advanced by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, that a certain sovereignty resides in the States, inconsistent with a power in the people to amend the Constitution so as to trench upon existing State authority, Mr. Johnson said:

"Mr. President, if the people of the United States when they assembled together in their several States, and adopted the Constitution of the United States were supreme, then it was their right, and nobody else's right to provide how long the Government should last, whether it should be changed at all, and if changed how changed. They did provide. They were too wise not to know in advance that the circumstances of the country might change; the Constitution as it was then, admirably suited in their judgment to the wants of the people as they were, might prove inadequate to its cherished end; and they therefore provided, by the fifth article of the Constitution, for the amendment of the instrument itself, and placed the whole instrument subject to the power of amendment with exceptions, the exception as to the abolition of the slave trade until 1808, and the exception as to the taxing and representative clauses; but everything else was made subject to amendment in the way pointed out by the article, and the article goes on to declare that when amended in the mode so pointed out the amendment shall to all intents and purposes be a part of the Constitution, and of course be as valid as if, instead of coming into the Constitution hereafter by way of amendment, it was incorporated in the Constitution itself as it was originally adopted.

"Now a word or two in answer to the honorable member from Delaware.....He says that, with reference to the Constitution of the United States, the institution of slavery is not within the amendatory clause, because, with reference to the Government of the United States, it is not a subject for political interference. Let me ask the honorable member, and he can answer it hereafter if he thinks proper, could human slavery have been abolished by the Constitution originally? I suppose no one would doubt that. If the framers of the Constitution had put a clause in it that slavery should not exist, that it should go out of existence at once, or go out of existence at any period thereafter, instantaneously or gradually, would anybody doubt that it would have been legally operative? Certainly not. It would have been within the power of the people of the United States, acting precisely in the mode in which they acted in adopting the Constitution as it is, to have provided by an express article for the termination of human slavery, why is it that it cannot be done by them now under the clause which gives to the people of the United States the authority to amend the Constitution? It can only be, not that human slavery is not in itself an object of government; that the honorable member admits not to be the case; it is not because it was not an object of government in 1789; but that it has been taken entirely out of the scope of governmental power, the scope of the political power of the people, because it was not abolished by the Constitution. Why, Mr. President, what says the preamble to the Constitution?

"Remember, now the question is, can that institution which deals with humanity as property, which claims to shackle the mind, the soul, and the body, which brings to the level of the brute a portion of the race of man, cease to be within the reach of the political power of the people of the United States, not because it was not at one time within their power, but because at that time they did not exert the power. What says the preamble? How pregnant with a conclusive answer is the preamble to the proposition that slavery cannot be abolished. What does that preamble state to have been the chief objects that the great and wise and good men had at heart in recommending the Constitution with that preamble to the adoption of the American people? That justice might be established; that tranquility might be preserved; that the common defence and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Is there no danger to the tranquility of the country in its existence? May it not interfere with the common defence and general welfare? And, above all, is it consistent with any notion which the mind of man can conceive of human liberty? The very clause under which we seek to put an end to the institution, the amendatory clause, may have been, and in all probability was, inserted into the instrument from a conviction that the time would come when justice would call so loudly for the extinction of the institution, that her call could not be disobeyed, when the peace and tranquility of the land would demand in thunder tones, the destruction of the institution as inconsistent with such peace and tranquility; and when the sentiment of the world would become shocked with the existence of a condition of things in the only free Government upon the face of the globe, as far as the white man is concerned, and founded upon principles utterly inconsistent with any other form of government, than a government which secures freedom—when the sentiment of the world would be shocked by the continuing existence of human bondage, and we should become the scoff and scorn of Christendom.

In reply to the question whether the authority of the government and the system of slavery can go on together Mr. Johnson said:—

"There was a time when I believed that for ages and ages they might go on, that the abolition of the institution would be the result of peaceful causes, influences, though silent, persuasive; but, as I think, owing to misjudging philanthropy in one section and to a traitorous purpose in an other, that time, in my view, has passed. Let the institution be abolished, and the subject is taken from the political controversies of the day on which and in relation to which alone the southern people can be excited to madness by the traitors who may come into existence from time to time. Their first effort to destroy the government was by the declared asserted operations of the tariff and its unconstitutionality. That failed thirty odd years ago. The present incumbent of the presidential chair is elected, elected by a sectional vote, and the moment the news reaches Charleston where some of the leading conspirators were, and here in this Chamber where others were to be found, it was hailed not with regret but with delight. Why? Because, they thought, it would enable them to drive the South to madness by appealing to the danger in which such an event involved this institution which the people were made to believe was so essential to their power and to their happiness, and that will be repeated over and over again just as long as the institution is suffered to remain. Terminate it and the wit of man will, as I think, be unable to devise a cry other topic upon which we can be involved in a fratricidal strife. God and nature, judging by the history of the past, intend us to be one. Our unity is written in the mountains and the rivers, in which we all have an interest. The very differences of climate render each important to the other and alike important. That mighty horde which from time to time have gone from the Atlantic imbued with all the principles of human freedom which animated their fathers in running the perils of the mighty deep and seeking liberty here, are now there, and as they have said they will continue to say until time shall be no more;—We mean that the Government in the future shall be as it has been in the past, one, an example of human freedom for the light and example of the world, and illustrating in the blessings and the happiness it confers, the truth of the principles incorporated into the Declaration of Independence, that life and liberty are man's inalienable rights.

"Mischiefs may be the result of such a measure, but, as I think, they will be temporary; but mischiefs must be the result of what has already occurred; the institution is now fatally wounded; it can survive but to fester and gangrene us, and it would be a disgrace to the nation if we could suffer those Africans, whom we are now calling around our standard and asking to aid us in restoring the Constitution and the power of the Government to its rightful authority, to be reduced to bondage again. Upon a question like that the heart gives the answer in advance of the intellect. It proclaims at once, in a tone that would fill the land, carrying rebuke, stern and crushing, to whoever may deny it, 'No, no, never! freedom once enjoyed, none but a brute in this age of the world would take it from its object.'

"Mr. President, I feel that I have taken up much more of the time of the Senate than I had a right to exact, and I conclude with saying, not a truth which every Senator here does not feel as strongly as I feel, but with saying what is indelibly engraved upon my soul, that we owe it not only to ourselves and to those who are to follow us, but to humanity, to bring this war to a successful result. All other considerations should, for a time, be forgotten. One single object should ever be before us—the restoration of the Union; and when it shall be restored, as I trust in Providence it will be, and unquestionably can be, if the power of the government is exerted as it may be, we shall be restored, I trust, with a government, national and State, in which human bondage has no place, and when we shall be able to say to the world, 'However late we were in carrying out the principles of our institutions, we have at last accomplished it. The Union is restored, and slavery is terminated.'"

Foreign Gossip.

A few years ago Lord Beresford, the Archbishop of Armagh, died—a very old and respectable man. The archbishop entered the Church very young, with powerful friends, who placed him in good livings. For the first seven years he was Dean of Clogher, and received in that time £4,900. Then he was two years Bishop of Cork and Ossory, and received £10,000; then two years Bishop of Raphoe, and received £18,000; then Bishop of Clogher for eleven years, and received £121,000; then Archbishop of Dublin two years, and received £24,000; then he reached the top of the tree, as Archbishop of Armagh, and he found it a very good place, for he lived forty years in it, and received £600,000, making a total of £777,900.

An easy method of detecting dangerous oils, those which ignite at a low temperature, has been discovered by a medical gentleman of England. His method was exhibited at a recent meeting of a Health Association, and is thus described:

"Two tea-cupfulls of boiling water and one of cold water (at the ordinary temperature of a sitting room) were mixed together in a small basin; a cup full of the mixture was dipped out and a teaspoonful of the oil to be tested poured upon its surface; in a few seconds a light was applied to the oil. The dangerous oils—those capable of igniting below a temperature of one hundred and twenty-eight degrees—immediately took fire; whereas it was shown to be impossible to ignite those that were of a safe and non-explosive character. In the conversation that ensued, Drs. Letheby, Lankester and R. D. Thomson took part, and the desirability of raising the standard of the petroleum act from one hundred degrees Fahrenheit to one hundred and twenty-five degrees was discussed, many accidents having arisen from the employment of oils with a higher inflaming point than one hundred degrees."

Queen Victoria has many relations who are mixed up in Continental affairs. A half-sister of hers, daughter of the Duchess of Kent, was the wife of the late Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Her five children are nephews and nieces of the Queen. One of the daughters married the Duke of Augustenburg, the claimant to the Duchess. King Leopold, of Belgium, is the Queen's uncle, and her cousin (the Duke of Brabant, Leopold's eldest son and heir,) is the husband of an Austrian Archduchess, and *his* daughter is the wife of the Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. Then the Queen's aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, is aunt of the Queen of Denmark; her son is the husband of the daughter of the King, and her daughter the wife of the Prince Royal of Prussia.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF

PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,

the Boroughs of

Manchester,	South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne,	Monongahela,
Lawrenceville,	Sligo,
East Birmingham,	West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham,	Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty,	Mt. Washington,
Oakland,	Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles,	Reserve,
St. Clair,	Chartiers,
McClure,	&c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very notable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,

mh30 Publisher.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April,

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
William Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and forty-seven ($150) dollars per head will be paid for all

CAVALRY HORSES

delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
mh12-30t Cavalry Bureau.

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER SAYS that with

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

he is enabled to impart a thorough knowledge of Piano Playing with far less trouble and in a far more satisfactory manner than he has been able to do with any other system, and the Scholar learns more rapidly, is better pleased with his daily progress, and looks forward to his next lesson as a pleasant pastime rather than as an irksome task. The usual dull and wearisome exercises for practice are in this NEW METHOD superseded by charming Melodies that please the ear while they assist the pupil in his efforts to become an excellent pianist.

PRICE.....$3.00.

For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe27 81 Wood street.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN who has had ten years' business experience in this city, where he now occupies a responsible position, desires, for good reasons, to connect himself with some Sound Manufacturing Establishment or Bank with a view to promotion. He writes a good hand, and will present the best of reference as to character, energy and capacity. Present salary and future advancement is the object of change. Address

apl3:2t A., COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR.—Contributions of the following articles, for the New England Kitchen, will be thankfully received, directed thus: JAMES E. YEATMAN, Pres. San. Comm., U. A. Rooms, *for the N. E. K.* Money should be mailed (registered) to Mrs. G. A. GARNETT, box 1414, St. Louis.

Army beans, fat pickled pork, codfish, hams, potatoes, plate pieces corned beef, apples (green and dried,) pumpkins in every form, corn and rye meal, flour, butter, lard, sugars, molasses, currants, raisins, spices, eggs, yeast, powder, pickles, vegetables of the season, tea, coffee, chocolate, cream and milk DAILY AFTER May 17th. Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, Chairman.

apl3 eod6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to

J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr15-1f. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of

JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of

JAMES MILLER, Manchester.
Ja29

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.

mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.

mh26

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,

Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 325 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.

Terms—CASH. de29:tf

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus	184,473 51
Total assets	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year	198,578 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
ap1 59 Fourth street. (Burke's Building.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entrance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is curable.

ap4:2w Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.

Apply soon to the Principal.

Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
ap8:2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimnies broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of WELDON & KELLY,

164 Wood st., Agents for the manufacturers.

mh22

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str

(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys-at-Law

AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

GROCERIES.—

120	hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60	" P. R. do.;
40	" Cuba do.;
225	bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100	" N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50	" " old do.;
125	bags prime Rio Coffee;
150	bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75	half chests Y. H. Teas;
50	" " Oolong Teas;
325	boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800	packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225	" Lake Herring;
40	bags Rice;
50	boxes Babbitt's Soap.

In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.

Call soon and remember the place.

H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,

Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames

No. 128 Smithfield street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.] *PITTSBURGH.*

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:1f

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

MANUFACTURER OF

Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and SOLE LEATHER,

WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.

Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.

☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.

oc2:6m

SCHAUB & M'DONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge, *ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.*

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. [se30:1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & Co.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,

cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

dec5:tf

AGENTS! Look to your interest!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. I. WOLCOTT.

de2:1y w] No. 70 Chatham Square N. York.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [ja2] MILLER & RICKETSON

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES

IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother,

BROKERS,

No. 18 William street,

NEW YORK.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe8:tf

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT. DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,

AND

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by

JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 MARKET street. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Office: No. 63 Fourth street.

Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.

Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voeghtly.

no16:6m

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

SHEETINGS,

COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of

Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.

ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,

Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.

no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

Between Beaver street and Ohio river.

MANCHESTER, PA.

☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,

Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,

Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street. [se9

COOPERAGE.

CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,

Corner of East Lane and Third street,

ALLEGHENY

Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

WOOL AND HIDES,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,

Merchants' Ex. Block,] *ST. LOUIS, MO.*

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

for sale at the

NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF

SLATER & SOUTH,

54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.

mh28

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

No. 27 FIFTH ST.,

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

fe27:d&w

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,

AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,

ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,

(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,

No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.

mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps, and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Bid.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50		$ 68
Exchange Bank	50		68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.	50		58¾
Mechanics' Bank	50		63¼
Allegheny Bank	50		67½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61¼	
Iron City Bank	50		63½
Iron City Trust Co	50		54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50		51
Monongahela Bridge			27½
Birmingham Gas Co	—		31½
Citizens' Insurance Co	50		59½
Western Insurance Co	42		63¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50		48
Mong. Insurance Co	32		32½
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50		14½
Western Pennsylvania	50		—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.			9¼
do interest bearing			13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50		13½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50		47½
Allegheny Insurance Co	25		27¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25		28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50		88½
Mass Mining Co	$		15
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05		15
Great Western "	1 00		5½
Dacotah "			5¼
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55		100
National "	5 50		85
North Cliff "	2 50		81½
Bay State "	1 25		25¼
Central "	4 35		71
Isle Royal "	16 10		26
Minnesota "	3 50		82
Aztec "			9
Flint Steel "			17½
BONDS.			
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$		81
Pittsburgh " 5s			77
Pitts. Municipal 6s			95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons			95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons			90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s			81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s			105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds			90
Allegheny City 6's			67
Pitts. and Steubv			—

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

The unprecedented advance of the premium on Gold unsettled the markets almost universally. It stimulates every branch of business, and the great difficulty is what price to ask for any article of trade. Stocks are excited, and the tendency is to higher quotations. With Gold at 175 Governments must advance correspondingly. The subscriptions to the new Ten-Forty loan are increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million a day' and we should not be surprised to see the 5-20 loan reach 115 before the end of this week. In New York yesterday, before the first session of the Board gold was quoted at 1 73⅞@174, New York Central at 143½, Erie Railway at 126½, Hudson River at 158¼@160, Reading Railroad at 161½@165, Michigan Central at 155, Michigan Southern at 115½@116, Illinois Central at 147½, Pittsburgh at 130½, Galena at 143½, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad at 154, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at 133, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 151, Wabash at 74, and Ohio and Mississippi at 65.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the New York Board compared with Monday's:

	Tu.	Mon.	Adv	Dec
U. S. 6's, 1881, registered	114¼	113½	1¼	—
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	115	114	1	—
U. S. 5-20's, coup	113⅜	112⅝	1⅝	—
U. S. 7.30's	112	112	—	—
U. S. Currency	99½	99½	—	—
American Gold	174½	174¼	—	—
Tennessee Sixes	61	61	½	—
Missouri Sixes	74½	74	½	—
Pacific Mail	220¼	220¼	2½	—
N. Y. Central Railroad	143¾	142¾	¾	—
Erie	126	125½	½	—
Erie Preferred	113¾	113½	¼	—
Hudson River	157¾	157¾	—	—
Harlem	178½	179	—	½
Reading	161	161	—	—
Michigan Central	157	152¾	3¼	—
Michigan Southern	116¼	115¼	¾	—
Michigan Southern, Guar	157¼	154½	2¾	—
Illinois Central Scrip	147	149	2	—
Pittsburgh	131¼	130	1½	—
Galena	142¾	142	¾	—
Toledo	154	153½	½	—
Rock Island	133	133½	½	—
Fort Wayne	145¾	142¾	3¼	—
Prairie du Chien	86	86	—	—
Terre Haute	84	84	—	—
Terre Haute Preferred	104	100¼	2½	—
Northwestern	67¼	67¼	½	—
Canton	73½	72	1¼	—
Cumberland	83¾	82¾	1	—
Quicksilver	85½	83½	2	—
Toledo and Wabash	74¾	73	1¼	—
Toledo and Wabash Pref	93	93	—	—
Ohio and Missis-ippi	66	65	1	—

After the Board the market was active, and prices were firmer. New York Central closed at 143¾, Erie at 126¾, Erie Preferred at 111⅞, Reading at 161½, Michigan Southern at 116, Galena at 149, Rock Island at 134¼, Fort Wayne at 145¾, Quicksilver at 86¼.

—The stock-jobbing manœuver to put down the price of Fort Wayne, last Thursday and Friday, in New York, has attracted a number of investors to examine into the intrinsic value of this security as a productive and dividend-paying investment, and the investigation has caused considerable purchases for investment and speculation. Parties who have examined the statements of the Fort Wayne road are satisfied that, as a speculation, there is a large profit on the stock of its present quotations, besides the certainty of a ten per cent. annual dividend, payable in quarterly installments of 2½ per cent. In addition to the regular dividend of 10 per cent. the directors are likely to declare an extra cash dividend from the large accumulation of surplus funds, which inure entirely to the benefit of the stockholders, and not to the bondholders. The earnings of the Fort Wayne road for the month of March, 1864, were $602,000, against $461,322 last year, thus showing an increase on the month of 30½ per cent., which clears a net profit to the company of 2.55 per cent. per month, after paying the interest on the bonds and the quota for the sinking fund.

—The total number of national banks is now three hundred and seventy-three, with an aggregate capital of $48,258,290. They are beginning to receive their notes of the denominations of twenty and fifty dollars. This will, to some extent, relieve the inconvenience for weeks felt by the banks by reason of the want of bank notes of the denominations now being furnished.

—The old banks of Trenton, N. J., have decided to adopt the national system, and to open their books for an increase of capital.

—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of New York City:

	April 2.	April 9.	
Loans	$203,903,131	$204,333,192	Inc., $340,061
Specie	19,526,665	20,024,287	Inc., 1,397,622
Circulation	5,787,988	5,804,511	Inc., 16,523
Deposits	171,151,297	170,513,020	Inc., 688,277

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$12,899,050	$12,899,125	Inc..... $75
Loans	37,262,829	37,032,719	Dec.....230,701
Specie	4,095,495	4,093,461	Dec..... 2,034
Legal Tender	12,067,132	12,948,330	Inc.....181,148
Due from Bks	3,425,805	3,799,151	Inc.....373,346
Due to Banks	5,641,688	5,855,277	Inc.....213,589
Deposits	34,491,699	35,958,441	Inc...1,553,855
Circulation	2,390,092	2,379,827	Dec..... 10,265

—The mining share market yesterday in New York was dull. Ontonagon Copper sold at 6¼, Montana Gold closed at ⅝ bid; Norwich Copper was quiet at 8; Hamilton Copper was without change at 8; Carp Lake closed 5½; Minnesota was dull at 88; Quartz Hill Gold was strong and advanced ¾; New York Gold Mining Company of Colorado declined 2, selling at 5; Mariposa declined ¾; Gregory Gold was without change at 35; Quicksilver advanced ½, closing at 83; Cumberland Coal declined ½; Bucks County Lead advanced ¼, closing at 1½; Copake Iron was without change at 15¾.

—The following were the closing quotations for mining stocks:

	Off'd	Ask'd		Off'd	Ask'd
Aztec Copper	—	10	Kewenaw Cop	5	5⅝
Bedford Cop	2	3½	Lafayette Cp	1¾	2
Bohemian Cop	—	—	Lancaster L'd	¾	1
Boston Cop	6	—	Man'n C'p (AP)	—	8
Bucks Co Lead	1¼	1½	Mandan C'p	6	7
Caledonia Cop	10	11½	Minesota C'p	—	84
Canada Cop	7	—	Mendota C'p	—	8
Clute Lead	2	2½	Montana Gold	5⅛	1
Copake Iron	—	—	National Cop	—	40
Carp Lake C'p	5¼	5½	New York C'p	—	—
Central Cop	70	75	N J Cons'd C'p	4	5
Columbian C'p	—	14	Newton	—	35c
Erie Lead	29	—	Norwich Cop	8	8½
Everg'n B'C'p	—	20	N Y & N S G'd	—	1½
Everett Cop	—	—	Ontonag'n C'p	6¼	6¾
Eureka Cop	1	2¼	Ogima Copper	—	10
Flint Steel R. Copper	17¼	18	Providence Cop	—	2¼
French Creek	1¾	2¼	Placentia BL'd	2¼	2½
Franco-la C'p	—	1½	Quartz Hill Gd	21	—
Gr'd Po'e C'p	35	—	Quincy Cop	96	—
Hilton Cop	6¼	6¾	Reliance Cop	—	4¾
Hancock C'p	—	—	Cop. (AP) Cop	18	—
Hamilton C'p	8	9	Saginaw C'k-land Salt & Mineral	—	18
Huron Copper	—	—	Superior Cop	11	—
Indiana (A.P) Copper	9½	10	Sussex Lead	1¾	1¼
Isle Royle Cop	24½	27	Teal Lake Iron	—	11½
Knowlton C'p	—	12	Vermont Cop	—	4
Decotah	—	—	Macomb	—	—

—At Boston yesterday stocks were strong. Franklin, 39; Hancock, 12; Huron, 51½; Isle Royal, 27; Minnesota, 80; Pewabic, 65½; Quincy, 97; Superior, 11¾.

Exports of Boots and Shoes from Boston.

The Shipping List says that for California there continues to be a moderate demand. Among the shipments of the week we notice 1,223 cases by the Seaman's Bride from this port for San Francisco, but from New York no shipments have been made.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1863.
For the week, No. cases	2,016	401
Since January 1	24,056	17,106
Total	26,072	17,504

showing an increase, compared with last year, of 8,568 cases.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 14, 1864.

The market yesterday was excited, and quotations were difficult to obtain. The weather during the day was changeable, and during the forenoon we had a number of April showers. The wharf presented a lively appearance. The Goody Friends, from Cincinnati, had a good cargo. The J. R. Gilmore has a load of railroad iron for Nashville. The Sallie List is loading for the same port. She will have dispatch. The Minerva will depart for Wheeling at noon. The Arcola has the largest portion of her cargo on board for Louisville. The Leni Leoti will leave for Louisville after the Arcola. The Armenia will cut loose to-day for St. Paul. Persons going that way will bear this in mind. The new steamer Kate Kearney is announced for the upper Mississippi on Saturday. The Argonaut No. 2 will follow the Armenia to St. Paul. The Starlight, Capt. Harton, is announced for St. Paul. The magnificent steamer M. S. Mephane is the attraction at the landing. There is but one opinion—she is the most splendid steamer afloat. She will leave in a few days. The business on the Allegheny was brisk. The receipts of oil continue large, ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 bbls per day. The Urlida started up last evening, loaded to her utmost capacity. The Ida Reese, Exchange and Le Clair are due. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

PIG METAL.—The market remained firm with a good demand. The demand continues in excess of the supply; prices were unchanged.

SEEDS.—The market presented no new feature. The sales made were only in a small way at former prices.

WHISKEY.—The market was two unsettled to quote correctly, small sales of Rectified were was reported at $1 20@1 25.

BUTTER.—The demand continues in advance of the supply, hence prices were high; we note sales of 10 packages of choice roll at 40@40@43c ₰ lb as ₰ quality.

BEANS.—The market has been inactive for some time past; the sales made were on a limited scale. The stock on hand is not large, the current rates were $2 60@2 60 ₰ bush.

FLOUR—The excitement we noticed in regard to flour yesterday was continued. Holders of flour have waited a long time. Their day has come, and they seem determined to make the most of it. The inquiry yesterday was for heavy parcels. Holders did not seem desirous of parting with their stocks unless at a large advance. The stock in this market is not large. The sales that came under our notice was as follows: 150 bbls Extra at $7 25; Extra Family, $7 75; 100 do Extra Family at $7 75; 464 do Extra at $7 25@7 39; Extra Family at $7 75 per barrel; 100 bbls Extra at $6 25; 175 do do, the terms withheld; 430 do at $7 50.

HAY—The market continues firm, the supply not being equal to the demand. Sales 9 loads at the scales at $35, $40@42.

CHEESE.—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales 10 boxes English dairy at 15@15½c. Some dealers were asking 16c.

BROOMS—The demand was fair and sales regular. The rates for the various descriptions were, for ordinary $2,50@3,00; fancy $4,50 ₰ doz.

BACON—The excitement that has held possession of the market for some days past has partially died away. The demand was fair and sales regular; among them we note 10,000 lbs as follows: Shoulders 11½c; Sides 12½@13c for ribbed; clear held at 14c; Plain Hams 15@15½c; S. C. Hams 16½c. Sales 18,000 lbs Shoulders at 11½ @12c; S. C. Hams 16¼@16½c.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive; sales 10 bbls on private terms; 15 do at $24,50 ₰ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm, with a good demand. Sugars; sales 10 hhds Cuba at 17@17½c; 8 do Orleans, 18@19c. Crushed and other fancy Sugars were unchanged. Molasses; market firm and sales old crop at 85@90; new at 1@1 05. Coffee; sales 64 sacks Rio at 44@45. Rice, sales 12 tcs Rangoon at 10½.

POTATOES—The market was firm, with an improving demand. Sales 50 barrels at $3@3 25. Stock moderate.

FISH—Market firm, with a good demand. Among the sales were 20 bbls large No. 3 Mackerel at $12 50@12 75; 50 bf bbls White Fish at $8; 75 do Lake Herring at $5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat; the market was unsettled and prices nominal. Corn was held at $1 20@1 25. Oats at 85. Barley; sales 450 bush Spring at $1 40.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 14, 1864.

The market yesterday was tolerable active, prices ruled about the same as the previous day. The receipts during the past 24 hours foot up to 4234 bbls. The stock on hand appears to be ample for present purposes. Prices so far have exhibited but little variation. Most of the Eastern oil dealers have turned their attention to speculating in oil land; they seem to be doing a land office business. *Crude* oil was in fair request. The current rates were 22½, packages to be returned, and 28½ packages included. Some dealers were asking ¼ cent per gallon advance on those figures. We could hear of no sales above what we have quoted. Sales of oil, the packages to be returned, viz: 1000 bbls, 22½; 817 bls, do., 22½; 146 do., 22¼. Sales including packages: 250 bls, 28; 212 do 28; 251 do 28; 200 do, 28 sks apples; John Moorhead, 1 car Pig Metal; Glover and Kier, 1 do Fire Clay; D. Wallace, 150 bgs Oats; John A. Caughey, 2 empty Tan; D. Wallace, 139 sks Wheat; Godfrey & Clark, 40 sks Rags, McBane & Anjer, 25 bgs Barley; Rhodes, 25 do; Beckham & Long, 3 bdls chairs; H Hohne, 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter; Dalzell & Co, 1 bdl sales low; Martin, Oyler & Erickle, 7 pcs iron; D Wallace, 149 bags corn; W Mullen, 104 empty oil bbls; J Liggett, 140 bags wheat; S Richey, lot household goods; J Dorington, 268 sks oats; Leghney & Voskamp, 200 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 333 bush corn; Jones & Laughlin, 1 scrap iron.

Refined.—The market was firm. It is doubtful if a large lot could be purchased unless at an advance over present quotations; the difference in the various grades varies from 4 to 5c ₰ gal. We have what is termed up River refined oil, that can always be purchased below the Darling Brands. We note sales 120 bbls up River oil, free, 55c; sales 225 bbls do 57½c; standard brands of pure white oil was held at 57@58c; 1,000 bbls for future delivery was made at these figures. Bonded ranges from 45½ to as per quality.

Residuum—There was a large inquiry for this article yesterday principally in Eastern account. We quote nominally at $15.

Benzole—Was an article that required the attention of buyers; Sales of 125 bbls deodorized at 28; 146 do at 22½c; 40 do, at 25c.

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

D. Kirk, 337 bbls crude for New York. Weisenberger & bro 101 bbls Benzine for Phil. Sill & co 102 bbls tar for Boston. Standard Oil co 159 bbls Benzine for New York. John A. Caughey 60 bbls tar for Phil. Brewer Burk & bro 153 bbls Benzine for Phil.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Rashunth, 1715 bbls; Richardson & Hawley, 472 do; D Wilkins, 194; Fisher & Bro, 81; J Gallagher, 28; Rider & Clarke, 1069, Brewer, Burke & Co, 680. Total, 4234 bbls.

New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD.—The market opened this morning with 3,000 head of cattle in the yards, most of them of good quality. It will be remembered that the supply was light last week, and we then remarked that speculators had laid their plans for a further rise. They were entirely successful; and, after putting up the rates ½@1c ₰ lb, very complacently told the butchers the "cattle were cheap," and that "really, they couldn't afford to take less," when their only real fears were that they were asking so much the butchers could not afford to pay for them in anything but promises. Scarcely anything, however poor, could be had for less than 11c; and good fair retailing steers, such as shop butchers usually buy, were held stiff at 15½ @16c, while selected animals from the best droves were weighed out at an agreed shrinkage for 17c ₰ lb. We have no doubt but that some of the cattle bought by the head were more than the sellers called them more than their just weight. The weather was unfavorable, and the yards muddy, but neither the rain nor the filthy yards prevented a brisk trade, and few cattle were left unsold at night. The light receipts which were expected to-morrow will hardly affect the market, and the present may go on record as the highest of all the high markets. About 200 cattle were sold at Bergen during the week, and 134 were disposed of here on Friday and Saturday. The sheep market sympathizes with the cattle trade. The few lots arriving go off quickly at 10c, and if fat, at 10½@10¾c ₰ lb. Hogs also are high, with an improved demand.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

RECEIPTS.—The receipts of lumber during the past week amount to 3,000,000 feet by canal from the lakes, largely assorted to upper qualities. The opening of the river to points above, will let out considerable amounts which may be expected in soon, none of which, however, will be thrown upon the open market. It will be some weeks before the arrivals of new lumber can be expected.

Prices remain very much as at our last quotations, with exceedingly light stocks in the yards, which keep growing less in face of light and inadequate receipts.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles, &c.:

Yard prices for lumber here are as follows:

First clear, ₰ 1,000 ft	$55,00@60,00
Second clear, ₰ 1,000 ft	50,00@—
Third clear, boards	27,50@30,00
Joist, 16 ft and under	27,50@30,00
Joist, 18 ft and over	30,00@40,00
Grub plank	22,50@25,00
Sheathing	27,50@30,00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45,00@—
Dressed siding	27,50@30,00
Shingles, A, shaved	6,00@—
Shingles, A, sawed	5,50@—
Lath, ₰ 1,000 ft	7,00@—
Cedar posts, ₰ 100	50,00@60,00
Mulberry posts, ₰ 100	35,00@40,00

New York Metal Market.

Copper and yellow metal firm at 55 and 58c. Ingot quiet but prices are well sustained, sales 100,000 lbs Lake 42½c; 80,000 lbs Baltimore 40¾@ 40¾ cash, mostly; 1,800 lbs old copper 38c cash. Cut nails very strong at 6¼c net; clinch held firmly at 8@8½, horse a little more plenty at 31 @36 cash. Copper nails 57, yellow metal nails and spikes 39, and zinc nails 19, 6ms. Iron, Scotch in good supply but in few hands, held firmly, sales 3@400 tons 49@49 50 cash, for Glengernock, 50 for Blair, and 51 50 for Gartsherrie, two late 6 mos. American offered sparingly, market firm and sales small, 350 tons street rails 120, cash. English rails active and firm at 100, cash; 1@5000 tons sold, part to arrive, terms unknown. Lead unsettled, but prices at close in sellers favor; sales 100 tons German 12¼@12½c; 100 English 11½@11¾ cash; 100 do 6¼ in sold, time and buyers; bar 11½, sheet and pipe 13½ cash. Spelter, 30@35 tons Silesian and Lehigh 12¼c. Tin, straights in active demand and advanced 1½c ₰ lb; sales 200 slabs beginning at 49½ and closing at 50¾, mostly at 49¾, now held higher; 3 tons English 48 cash; Banca held at 54@55. Plates held higher, for IC charcoal 16@16 25 now demanded; and 14 @14 25 cash for I C coke; 400 boxes latter sold at 14 25 cash. Zinc scarce and firm at 15½c.

New York Wool Market.

Wool—Sales large, nearly all to manufacturers; sales include 350,000 lbs domestic fleece, (State, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.) 70@80c for coarse to fine selected, mainly 74@76, 5 to 600,000 tub-washed State and Western 70@80, 100,000 pulled 50@59 for No. 1, 72@75 for super and 77@ 80 for extra, 150,000 Fall and Spring clip Ca lfornia 25@52½ for burry to selected, chiefly 25@45; 3,800 bales African (Morocco, &c.) and Provence 25@40; 1,700 Cape 30@45; 1,200 Russian (Odessa, &c.) 45@50 for white and 35@37½ for gray; 870 Mestiza 30@40, mostly 35@38; 200 washed Mogadore 44@48; 150 grey and yellow East India 36@50; 30 scoured Cape 1 25; 40 scoured Australian; 20,000 Hungarian, 90 bales washed African, 30 Smyrna, 3,000 lbs Canada noils, and small parcels other foreign, amounting to about 2@500 bales terms unknown.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

APRIL 11—Evening.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, reached about 1,500 head this week. The demand is good and prices are well maintained. First quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at prices ranging from 14½@15½c, 2d do at 13½@14c, and common at from 11@13c ₰ lb, according to quality. The market closed very firm, and all the stock offered sold with the above range of prices.

Cows have advanced; about 200 head sold at from $25 up to $60 ₰ head.

Sheep—The market is firm, and prices have advanced, with sales of 3,000 head at 9@10c ₰ lb for common to extra.

Hogs are unchanged; about 2,450 head sold at from $11@12 50 the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

900 head from Pennsylvania.
370 head from Ohio.
230 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, reach about 200 head this week. The demand is good and prices have advanced. Springers are selling at from $25@40, and Cow and Calf at from $30 up to $60 ₰ head, as to quality.

Calves—About 40 head sold at the Avenue drove yard, at from 7@8c ₰ lb, as to quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue light, only reaching about 3,000 head this week. The market is firm, and prices are better. Common to fair Sheep are selling at prices ranging from 9@9½c, and good to extra at from 10@10½ ₰ lb., gross, according to condition and quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach 2,450 head this week. The demand is good at about former rates. Sales are making at $11@12,50 the 100 lbs net.

2,170 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $11@12,50 the 100 lbs. net.

360 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from $11@12,50 the 100 lbs. net, according to quality.

Railroad Earnings.

Statement of the approximate earnings of the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the first week of April, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$6,269 89	$5,194 56
Freight	8,866 31	10,215 97
Mail, Express and Telegraph	1,054 58	721 00
Total	$16,182 78	$16,131 53
Total this year date	241,351 27	168,652 58

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.

COTTON—2c higher at 74c for good Middling. Receipts 440 bales.

FLOUR—Advanced 20@25c.

WHEAT—5c higher.

CORN—Advancing, ranging at $1@1 10.

OATS—Stiffer at 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Advancing. Mess Pork at $25. TOBACCO—Leaf tobacco sold to-day at $2 06 ₰ 100 lbs.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Sales 18,000 lbs Penna. tub washed 78½c, 5,000 fine 80c, 20,000 medium and fine 76@80c, 300,000 common to fine 69@80c, 11,000 mixed fleeces, 76½, 12,000 common medium 70@73c, 2,000 low but 73c; 6,000 common and ¼ blood 70c, 4,000 pulled 65@71c, 4,000 common 69c, 10,000 unwashed 46c, cash; 300 bales Donskoi and 40,000 lbs African, terms private.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The market, owing to a receding river in the forepart of the week, was firmer, and holders asked 22c afloat, and obtained 28c delivered, for the best grades; but at the close another rise at Pittsburgh had caused a reaction, and the feeling was rather flat, though we cannot quote any decline.

Cincinnati Cotton Market.

April 12.—Cotton—The market continues firm, with an upward tendency. We now quote Middling at 73c, and Low Middling at 67@68c, with few buyers at these figures. The stock is light.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

IRON—The market has been firm at the advance mentioned in our last. We quote hot-blast Pig at $50, and cold blast at $83. Bar is firm at 6½@7c for common and charcoal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Bingham & Sturgeon, 284 sacks corn; Hitchcock & McCreery, 191 do; H H Collins, 172 packages whiskey; Mortland & Conner, 55 bbls whiskey; J. Wood & Co, 24 bbls scrap iron; William Rowan, 9 mowers; Portley, 150 bales dried hides; J C & W H Lippencott, 50 packages molasses; S Anderson, 201 bags barley; Fetzger & Armstrong, 215 bags oats, 28 do corn, 5 bbls potatoes; W Hammon, 1 bbl butter; Slaufer & Dihl, 5 bbl eggs; C H Graham, 5 do; L H Voigt, 1 box cheese, 7 bags beans, 5 do flaxseed, 2 bbls apples, 27 dry do; A B Murphy, 5 bags potatoes, 5 bags turnips; Gray & Miller, 9 bbls eggs; H H Collins, 93 chimney tops; J S Liggett, 160 sacks wheat; Cope & Goe, 8 dozen hubs, 100 dry hides. McKee & Co, 4 casks pearls; Fetzer & Armstrong, 22 bbls apples, 12 sks oats; McDonald & Arbuckle, 38 doz. Brooms; E. Sellers & Co, 200 Shoulders; J. C. Bidwell, 2 ironplows; Culp & Shepard, 43 bgs F seed; Potter and Aiken, 22 sks apples; John Moorhead, 1 car Pig Metal; Glover and Kier, 1 do Fire Clay; D. Wallace, 150 bgs Oats; John A. Caughey, 2 empty Tan; D. Wallace, 139 sks Wheat; Godfrey & Clark, 40 sks Rags, McBane & Anjer, 25 bgs Barley; Rhodes, 25 do; Beckham & Long, 3 bdls chairs; H Hohne, 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter; Dalzell & Co, 1 bdl sales low; Martin, Oyler & Erickle, 7 pcs iron; D Wallace, 149 bags corn; W Mullen, 104 empty oil bbls; J Liggett, 140 bags wheat; S Richey, lot household goods; J Dorington, 268 sks oats; Leghney & Voskamp, 200 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 333 bush corn; Jones & Laughlin, 1 scrap iron.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Graff & McKee, 50 bbls refined oil; Lewis Bailey & Dalzelli, 2 cars of iron; William Shaffer, 10 sacks of potatoes.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER GOODY FRIENDS.—Burke & Barnes, 2 packages; Beckham & Long, 4 bags seeds, Penna, 51 bbls tallow, 25 do oil; Clarke & Co., 200 bbls flour, 800 do whisky, 600 tres lard, 6 hhds tallow, 3 tres dred beef, 2 bbls lard, 6 hhds meat, 78 pkgs peaches; 300 bbls mess pork; 911 sides, 16 casks do; S Ewart & Co, 5 hhds bacon, D Haworth & Co, 6 packages meat; S H Voigt & Co, 20 bbls peaches, 120 sacks seeds; Wall & Wilson, 10 tres dried beef; R Robinson & Co 42 hhds meat; J A Renshaw, 10 tre hams, 2 boxes soda; Tiernan & Getty, 5 bbls liquor; M Archer, 1 do; J McCullough & Co, 1 do.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.
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se7:1y

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Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
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ROLLS TURNED,
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mh12:1y

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Starlight	Harten	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Kate Robinson	Robinson	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was thirteen feet of water in the channel, and falling. From the amount of rain that has fallen another rise may be looked for.

THE fine packet Sallie List, Capt. Neal, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville.

THE fine steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday.

THE steamer Kate Robinson left yesterday for Louisville with all the freight she could carry.

THE steamer Goody Friends, Capt. Murray, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday. Passengers and shippers will please bear this in mind.

THE new side wheel steamer, building under the superintendence of Capt. B. Johnston is progressing rapidly. When finished she will rank among the finest boats afloat, and for speed she will report her own arrival.

THE magnificent steamer M. S. Mepham is still the great attraction at the landing. She will leave for St. Louis on Saturday, positively. Those persons that wish to see something extra would do well to pay her a visit.

THE first class passenger steamer Argonaut No. 3, Capt. Porter, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Persons going that way will do well to give this boat a call. Capt. McCarty, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

THE splendid passenger steamer Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallam, leaves to-day for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat stands at the head of the list with passengers and shippers. Capt. McCallam is an experienced and attentive officer. He understands his business and attends to it, whilst Mr. Waring, the first clerk, is one of the most accommodating officers to be met with in a day's journey.

IN TOWN.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting Capt. Frank M. Cayton, of St. Louis.—The Captain has just returned from an eastern tour of inspection. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He is sound on the "Union" question, has plenty of friends, and does honor to their friendship; and, to cap the climax, he has agreed to go as chief pilot of the floating palace steamer, M. S. Mepham. We will be liberal. We don't envy Capt. Frank, but wish him and "his," long life, health and prosperity.

THE magnificent packet, "M. S. Mepham," Capt. Shaw, will take her departure during the present week. Mr. Jewett Wilcox, who has charge of the office, has a busy time getting things in order. It is certainly worth a day's journey just to look at the splendid saloon. Fortunately, the scarcity of the extras. We merely allude to the Turkish carpets with English strips, the Chickering Grand Piano—the finest instrument ever placed on board a steamer; the owners after going East, examining the stock there on hand, came back and purchased the present one from C. C. Mellor. The Bridal Chamber is about as handsome as a picture. Taking her altogether, she is the most extensively fitted out boat we have ever seen. We would advise all who can to pay her a visit. Our artizans have vied with each other to see who could most excel.

What they think of Capt. Shaw's steamer M. S. Mepham in St. Louis: Tuesday's *Democrat* says—"A gentleman just from Pittsburgh, says the M. S. Mepham. He describes her all his fancy painted her, and a great deal more. He informs us of the belief existing at